

THE AMERICAN

30c • DECEMBER 1978

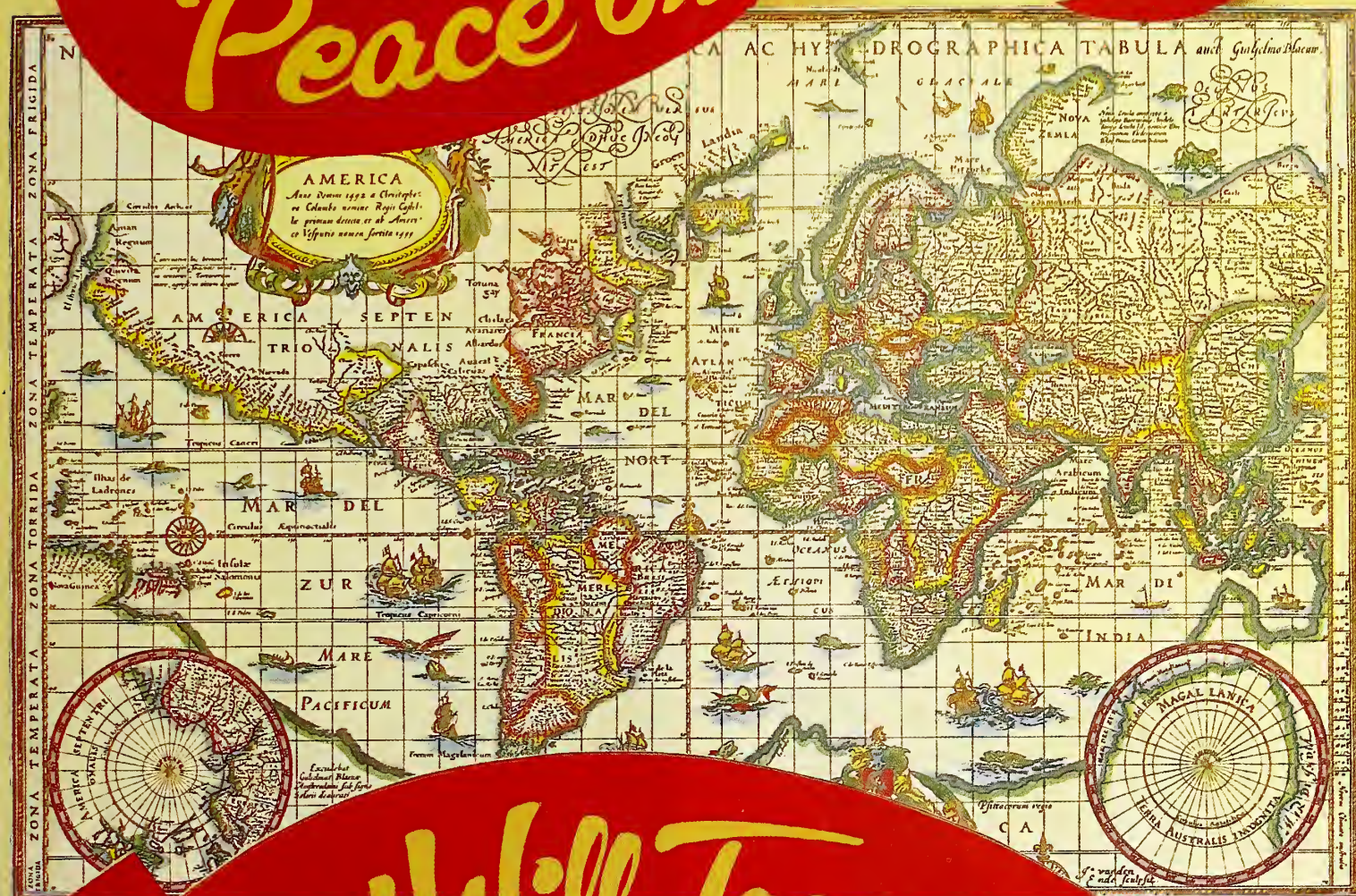
# LEGION

MAGAZINE

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY



Peace on Earth



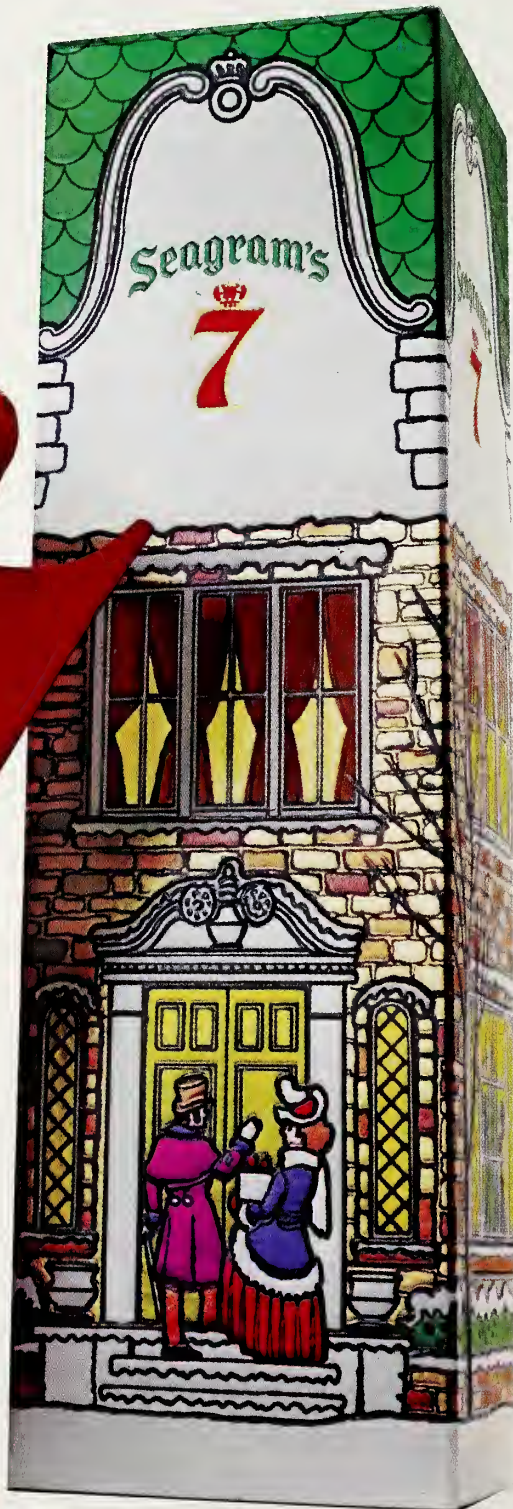
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# LEGION

MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1978

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National Commander  
John M. Carey

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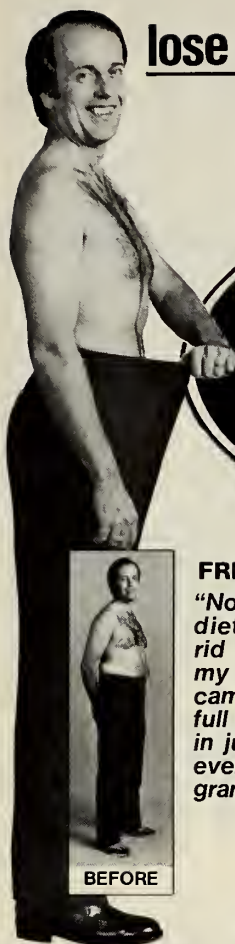
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BEFORE

**FRED MASTERS**

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rid of the roll of excess inches around  
my midsection. Then Astro-Trimmer  
came along and reduced my waistline 4  
full inches—from 38½ to 34½ inches—  
in just one day without dieting. And  
even now, 5 months after my initial pro-  
gram the inches have never come back!"*

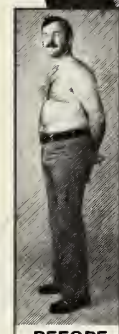
**NANCY BLAIR**

*"I wouldn't have believed the  
inches could come off so fast  
—over 7 full inches from my  
waist and tummy—in just*

*three 10 minute sessions with the Astro-Trimmer.  
It really shaped up my figure — I just couldn't be  
more thrilled!"*

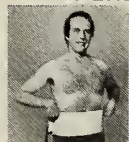
**JIM CHANDLER**

*"When I first got my  
Astro-Trimmer, I reduced  
my waistline 5¼ inches,  
from 39" to 33¾" —  
3 inches the very  
first day. Now, if  
I get too busy to  
use it for a few  
weeks, it's great  
to know I can  
get out my  
Astro-  
Trimmer,  
zap 3 inches  
off my waistline  
in 10 minutes and  
look my best and  
trimmest the very  
same day."*



BEFORE

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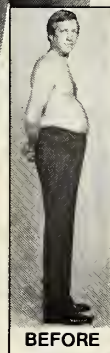
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BEFORE



BEFORE

**CHUCK POPE**

*"When I found my waistline measured nearly 40 inches, I realized I had to do something about it: The trouble was nothing I tried, including diet, helped—until I found Astro-Trimmer. Then, incredibly, in just 3 quick ten minute sessions I reduced my waist over 5 inches, down to 34 inches, with no dieting. And even now, 2 months after my initial program my waistline remains a firm 34 inches."*

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Woman Waist Size \_\_\_\_\_



# Commander's Message

*Whatever Happened To  
The UNITED States*

**T**HE REASON for the greatness and strength of the United States can be found in our nation's motto, "E pluribus unum," one out of many. The same concept is expressed in such phrases as "one nation indivisible" and "united we stand."

Early in our nation's history there was not much unity since each colony operated as an entity, concerned primarily with its own interests. With the onset of the Revolutionary War it was realized that this had to change. Benjamin Franklin put the matter tersely, "We must all hang together or assuredly we shall hang separately."

Hang together they did and the United States was born. Its unity was challenged in the Civil War but



John M. (Jack) Carey

the nation survived and the bonds grew stronger as new states came into the union. Each of these states had its special character but they all melded into a nation that became the mightiest on earth.

The rest of the world, long tormented by dissension and fragmented by wars between dynasties, looked in wonder at the new nation whose power came from the unity of its people.

Millions flocked to America to escape the poverty, the persecution and the bloodshed of their native lands. They wanted to become Americans and many of them made great

*(Continued on page 38)*



## Letters to the Editor

**SIR:** Your magazine is always enjoyable. I feel I have gained something of value on reading each issue. Especially treasured is the article "Russia's Left Hook?", by Pete Kalt (September). It appears that those in control of most sources for public information have become so enamored of the radical philosophy that they see no danger to the U.S. in the Communist effort to achieve world domination. I believe, however, the American public is generally security conscious and would support a determined effort to oppose the Godless, stateless and radical revolution wherever it appears. If we continue to pay lip service to freedom while assisting tyranny, the latter is what we shall gain.

THOMAS C. FERGUSON  
Austin, TX

**SIR:** My heart missed a beat when I reached Page 40 of your September issue and viewed the picture showing *HMS Rodney* leading the British fleet, for the article "What's Happened to the Royal Navy?" What memories that picture brought back. As part of an advance party of G3 AFHG, we left London in October 1942 for the Naval Base at Scapa Flow, Scotland, where we boarded *HMS Rodney* and sailed to Gibraltar to work for the invasion of North Africa. Following the invasion the battleship returned to Gibraltar where the admiral cabled General Eisenhower: "Request Sgts. Padden and Skean be given permission to dine aboard *HMS Rodney* on Sunday." What memories!

HAROLD L. SKEAN  
McLean, VA

## ON VIET VETS

**SIR:** I have read with interest in your September issue "The Legacy of Vietnam," and "How One WWI Vet is Remembered." They were both very good articles. It is plain to see that Americans' feelings have not changed much since World War I, the Korean conflict and throughout the Vietnam War. However, why is there so little help for a veteran

# NOTES ON OUR DESK

in his readjustment to civilian life? I refer particularly to those who have the legacy of permanent injuries and illnesses. When we were needed to defend our country we went willingly to war. We should not be so soon forgotten.

WILLIAM I. THOMPSON  
Leesville, LA

**SIR:** How good it was finally to read a comprehensive and compassionate article on the Vietnam veteran. Dr. Figley's "The Legacy of Vietnam," (September) should be read by all Americans. The last two paragraphs in particular, "Stigma and Resentment," and "What Can We Do?" are so true and long overdue. Your magazine grows—better and better!

MARGARET REED  
Absecon, NJ

## MORE McGUFFEY

**SIR:** Your September article, "McGuffey's Readers," has intrigued me. I am an 89-year-old WWI veteran and a 22-year member of the Riverside County Board of education. About 17 years ago I purchased 30 sets of the Readers and donated them to the schools and libraries in this county. My purpose was to demonstrate the wonderful concept of education McGuffey had, with emphasis on phonetics, syllables and vocabulary, together with the memorable stories always based on solid moral principles. I do hope your article will stimulate parents and school authorities to bring back the basics to our educational system.

W. EDWIN GARDNER, M.D.  
Riverside, CA

**SIR:** In the September issue I read with great interest the article by Louis Wolfe on "McGuffey's Readers." More than 70 years ago I read those books and enjoyed them immensely. For years I have been wanting to obtain a set of Readers without success. Thank you for giving us this information in the November issue.

HARRY C. SMALLEY  
Bridgeton, NJ  
*(Continued on page 38)*





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THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Santa Claus as conceived by cartoonist Thomas Nast who was also famous for lampooning the Tweed Ring.

# The Americanization of Santa

How the beloved Christmas figure became an American tradition.

By BIL GILLICK

**S**ANTA CLAUS may not be as native as Indian corn, but he's every bit as American as jazz or the Model T. These, like Santa himself, were put together with known components, but the final product is uniquely American.

The reindeer, the red suit, the furred cap all bear "Made in America" labels. His eye-twinkling personality and his jelly-bellied physique were rounded out in these United States, although the spirit of giving, which is the real spirit of Santa Claus, reaches back into history. It's a long, long trail from today's jolly old St. Nick to the boy bishop of Myra who was the original St. Nicholas.

Before he died in 343 A. D., St. Nicholas bequeathed to this world a legacy for gift-giving. Among his many good deeds, he once saved a

maiden from a life of sin by providing her with a dowry. In the dead of night, he tossed a bag of gold through her window and, believe it or not, it landed in her stocking hung by the chimney to dry. And that really started something!

With all his good deeds, St. Nicholas became the patron of such varied parts of the population as children, maidens, sailors, pirates, pawnbrokers, merchants and students. Through the centuries this saint's day has been celebrated on December 6, the anniversary of his death, with gifts of nuts, apples and small presents in children's shoes and stockings.

Soon after Columbus discovered a new world, the Old World had a far-reaching upheaval called the Refor-

mation. Saints fell from favor, so legends were revised to fit.

In Germany, the nice things of December 6 now came from *Christ-kindl*, the Christ Child, a word that later would become Kriss Kringle. In England, when Henry VIII set up his Church of England, St. Nicholas lost popularity and never regained it. Elsewhere, however, the inbred sentiment for passing out presents never wavered, and even today, the Dutch give gifts on St. Nicholas Day.

It was also the Dutch who most likely exported *Sinterklaas* (one of many spellings, all corruptions of *Sinta Nikolaas*) to America when they settled the Hudson River valley. Before long, Dutch custom was revised to fit new needs. Whether it was an innate desire to recapture the spirit of St. Nicholas, or whether it was too many holidays too close together, the toiling English settlers probably welcomed and possibly pro-

*William (Bil) Gillick formerly taught at Purdue University. He is now free-lancing in California.*



moted the further migration of *Sinterklaas* with his gifts from December 6 to Christmas.

Besides name changes, the long trek from Myra to America produced other alterations to this benefactor. At one time he was a robed and bearded figure bringing gifts, and at another, he was a tall, thin, stately man. Among the New World Dutch, he wore a broad-brimmed hat, smoked a long-stemmed pipe and delivered presents from a horse-drawn cart. At another time, miraculously, he rode over tree tops, horse cart and all, dropping presents from his pocket into chimneys.

Dropping bodily into chimneys, a custom which Santa soon adopted, dates back to Norsemen who believed their goddess, Hertha, brought good luck when she visited their hearths via the chimney. More closely related is *La Befana* in Italy, who chuted down chimneys, a bell in one hand to announce her arrival with presents, a switch in the other for bad children.

Much of today's Santa Claus spilled into mainstream America with the publication of Washington Irving's colorful "History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker" in 1809. The couple dozen references to St. Nick, intermixed with jolly, well-larded burghers, certainly helped to fatten up the image and perk up the personality of *Sinterklaas* in his transfiguration to Santa Claus.

The year 1821 brought "The Children's Friend," an illustrated booklet of eight quatrains, showing "Santeclaus" (their spelling) in a sleigh drawn by one prancing reindeer. In the quatrains, this lineal descendent of St. Nicholas says, "To some I gave a pretty doll,/To some a peg-

top, or a ball;" but, thoughtfully, "No drums to stun their Mothers ear,/No swords to make their sisters fear."

And, like his forerunner, *La Befana*, "... when I found the children naughty,/In manner rude, in temper haughty," for them, "I left a long, black birchen rod," for parents to carry out the "command of God."

The longest step in the Americanization of Santa Claus is credited to "A Visit from St. Nicholas" in 1822. Clement C. Moore, a New York scholar and professor who wrote poetry, did not acknowledge authorship of this poem until 1837, considering "'Twas the night before Christmas" beneath his dignity.

With a charm the reticent Moore himself failed to appreciate, he created a vivid image of the little guy with the reindeer. Even more than breathing life into old St. Nick, the poet infused with credibility this kind and jolly Santa who no longer left a "black birchen rod" after whooshing down chimneys.

Then, in 1837, Moore's verbal imagery was enlivened when Robert W. Weir, a West Point art instructor, painted a tubby fellow in red, with a bag of toys and a "finger aside of his nose." But Santa's popularity really surged 30 years later when Thomas Nast, the political cartoonist, began his annual Christmas cartoons in Harper's Weekly.

In a famous 1866 drawing, "Santa and his Works," Nast pictured a busy Santa studying a list of children's deeds. By 1884 his drawing merged the latest technology with Santa's oldest function—he drew Santa surrounded with toys while answering the telephone just invented in 1876.

Such was the charm, the magic, the

miracle of Santa Claus that even Presidents took the time to be one. Near the turn of the century at the White House, President Harrison said, "We shall have an old-fashioned Christmas, and I myself intend to dress up as Santa Claus for the children." And, he added, he hoped his influence would be followed throughout the land.

It was, and now it's a nonstop growth industry. We have Santa helpers to work in every store, and schools to teach them how. We have adaptations, such as at California's Catalina Island, where Santa arrives by boat.

We've nudged legend closer to credibility by way of Santa Claus, Indiana, where millions of letters have been remailed to children with Santa Claus postmarks. We have added a red-nosed reindeer, a tattling kid's tale of mommy's kissing Santa, a lisping plea for two front teeth, and more.

In the centuries-long evolution from young St. Nicholas to old Santa Claus, so much that is visible has changed—his size, appearance, demeanor, dress, personality and role. But with all his Americanization, the underlying spirit of Santa Claus, which is simply man's innate desire to bestow gifts, has never changed.

And isn't it this innate generosity that has kept St. Nicholas and his counterparts indestructible? Isn't it this spirit of generosity that is the true and universal magic, the enduring miracle of St. Nick, whether old or young, whether in Myra or in America?

Never believe it when anyone says, "There is no Santa Claus." There really is, there really was, there really always will be! ■



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE  
The legacy of gift-giving came from St. Nicholas di Bari, left. Above, another portrayal by Nast. At right, these familiar bell-ringers mean a Merry Christmas for thousands of needy people.





# Australian Turnaround

*Everybody benefits Down Under  
because of a  
"third force" in the  
labor-management relationship*



H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

By JOSEPH GAMBATESE

**A**USTRALIA is undergoing an economic turnaround and political shift away from the radical left. What happened, and how, is worth the attention of Americans concerned about the continuing inflationary trend in this country.

Less than six years ago, Australia's inflation rate approached runaway proportions of more than 20 percent a year. Taxes were punitive. Government spending increased an astounding 50 percent in two years. Deficits soared. Labor costs rose 70 times faster than productivity. Unemployment jumped sharply. The strike record was the third worst in the world.

Add to this the threats of nationalization of key industries and you can see why the inflow of foreign capital—the very lifeblood of Australian economic progress—slowed almost to a halt.

Then came the change.

Taxes were cut \$1 billion through automatic indexing. The annual increase in budget outlays also were shrunk from 25 percent to 10-11 percent. Interest rates eventually turned downward, dropping from 9.5 to 9.1 percent early this year and headed still lower.

Increases in wages and salaries were slowed down from 15 percent in 1975 to 14.5 percent in 1976, and to 10.3 percent last year. The increases were confined largely to those arising out of a quarterly wage indexing. Even with reduced pay rises, the strike picture improved, the number of workdays lost through

strikes falling sharply from 6,300,000 to 1,600,000 over a four-year period.

The effect was visible at the supermarket and in the family budget. The rise in consumer prices was cut in half in three years—from 15.1 percent to 13.5 percent in 1976; to 12.3 percent in 1977, and to an estimated 8 or 9 percent this year.

Believe it or not, the inflation rate, once more than 20 percent, was cut to only 5.2 percent early this year.

Also vitally important is the fact that foreign investment capital began to flow back to Australia. Major U.S. corporations are sinking hundreds of millions of dollars into ore and coal mining, exploration and other ventures. Foreign investment reached a record \$1.9 billion in 1977, more than double the previous year.

The turnaround began after Malcolm Fraser was installed as Prime Minister by a coalition of the Country and Liberal Parties, which terminated the three-year Labour government of Gough Whitlam in December 1975. (The Liberal Party name in Australia is a misnomer, actually representing what Americans would consider to be conservative views.)

Naturally, the Fraser administration is getting the recognition it deserves for the remarkable economic comeback.

Describing the Labour government's reign from 1972 to 1975 as "three years of misrule," Robert M.

Blieberg, editor of the highly respected Dow-Jones financial weekly, Barron's, commented in the June 19 issue:

"Instead of killing the goose that lays the golden egg, the Liberal (misnomer) government of Malcolm Fraser, unlike its discredited and twice repudiated Labour predecessor, is taking pains to keep the precious thing alive and well."

An important element in Australia's economic recovery, acknowledged by Fraser, is the work of a new management organization which advocates better cooperation and understanding in labor-management relations through improved communication of business facts to employees. Called "Enterprise Australia," it appropriately came into being about the time Fraser came into power.

The organization's chief executive, Jack T. Keavney, explained its concept, objectives and achievements on a recent visit to this country.

"We are trying a new approach by emphasizing consensus and cooperation between management and labor instead of conflict and confrontation," he said. "And it's working, splendidly, in fact."

A major factor which led to the creation of "Enterprise Australia" was the "polarization to an extent never before known in Australia," which stemmed from the dismissal of the Labour government and the ensuing election of Fraser, a conservative, by a record majority in both Houses. The founders, Keavney said, were motivated by a number of overriding beliefs:

*First:* There was a need for a

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*Joseph Gambatese is a free-lance writer, after having been a labor reporter for Business Week and Nation's Business.*

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"third force" in the labor-management relationship. There were 2,600 trade associations and 282 labor unions, but no organization with credibility on both sides to represent the public interest and act as a catalyst for cooperation.

*Second:* There was a need to rally the Australian moderates—the great majority—irrespective of their politics or position in the industrial scene. The moderates had to be informed and committed to their hard-won freedoms.

*Third:* There was a need for a credible organization to build a climate in which moderates could win the day in political parties, business and unions. For instance, there is a plank in the policy of the Federal Labour Party that says: "Recognizing that ours is a mixed economy, that the private sector provides employment for a substantial part of the Australian work force, we must create a healthy environment in which business and agriculture can plan on a reasonably long-term basis to receive reasonable returns for investment in order, among other things, to promote innovation and research." Yet this seemed to contradict the opening phrase of the party platform which has, as its objective "... the democratic socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

The founders of "Enterprise Australia" believed that ultimately the very fate of Australia would depend on whether those who believed in accommodation with the private sector could win against those who believed that the course Australia should take was the road to nationalization.

*Fourth:* The founders believed that the field of industrial relations is widely misunderstood. Too many people, including managers and unionists, regarded the managers and employees as two billiard balls that had to come into contact with each other or the game could not go on—that it had to be a conflict situation. The interests of management could be better represented by a circle and those of employees by another circle. Significantly, these circles not only are not far apart, but really intersect—the area of intersection representing the community of interest. If all sections of society—particularly employers and employees—concentrated on areas of common interest, they would find they agreed on many more things, basically, than those on which they disagreed.

*Lastly,* it was believed that the objectives could not be achieved by the "Hoorah for Free Enterprise!" approach. Company facts and figures—the arithmetic—showing that employees got a "fair share," and getting these and other business facts across in terms employees could understand, would do more good than all the sloganeering in the world. Employees are like anyone else. They can be antagonistic if they get the wrong picture. Properly presented, facts could help create an entirely different climate. And this proved to be the case.

"Enterprise Australia's" first major project was to bring to Australia John Q. Jennings of New York, an internationally known industrial consultant, whose "Jennings Formula" on division of income had proven over and over again, Keavney said, that antagonists could be turned into friends if they had the facts and accepted them.

Jennings had proved his mettle in labor relations as chief federal mediator in Detroit during the heyday there of two of the nation's most aggressive unionists, the Auto Workers' Walter Reuther and the Teamsters' Jimmy Hoffa.

He later became internationally known as a consultant to management on creating economic understanding in employee relations. He urged businessmen to tell their employees the economic facts about their business, with emphasis on how the income derived from a business is split between profits and the cost of employee wages and benefits. This usually served to change negative attitudes toward their employer after they learned, for instance, that em-

ployees take home 10 times more than is set aside as profit. And, further, that stockholders who risk their savings receive only part of the profits because some has to be reinvested in the business to keep it profitable and growing, thus protecting existing jobs and creating new ones. The result often was happier employees, more reasonable wage demands, fewer strikes, higher productivity and an undermining of Socialist and Communist propaganda.

Over a period of months in Australia, Keavney arranged for Jennings to explain his communication concept to Prime Minister Fraser, leading federal ministers, and top industrialists and union leaders, including some Communists, in every major city. Follow-up meetings for further discussion were held within the business community and between business leaders and unionists.

Because "Enterprise Australia" was set up by institutions concerned with the development of the free enterprise system, Keavney said it was difficult at first to get the unionists really interested. He ultimately made a breakthrough with R. J. Hawke, president of the Australian Labour Party and of the Australian Trade Union Congress, the counterpart of America's George Meany, AFL-CIO president.

"When I explained to him what we were about," says Keavney, "he agreed it would be a useful contribution—if it worked—and agreed to help me get the cooperation of State Labour Councils.

"We had a highly successful series of meetings, in which prominent political and industrial leaders talked consensus and cooperation, and pulling together for the good of Australia, from the same platform, to mixed groups, including hundreds of unionists."

As a result of Jennings' talks with corporate managers, Keavney points out, many labor-intensive companies are, for the first time in history, issuing annual reports for employees. These reports, usually illustrated, tell in clear detail how the company's income is shared between employees and stockholders, how much is paid out for taxes, for supplies and services and for reinvestment in the business. Workers are usually impressed by the fact that the share that goes for worker compensation is about 10 times the amount that goes for profits.

Fraser has become a strong ally and booster of "Enterprise Australia" (Continued on page 30)



AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

John Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister of Australia.



# The Mapping of America

For three centuries explorers and mapmakers have been putting our vast land on paper.

By IVAN DOIG



US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**A**MERICA BEGAN to put itself on the maps, in bold line and fancy script, very early in our history. John Foster's woodcut map of New England was published a full century before the Revolutionary War, and by 1722 the region's budding metropolis—Boston—had been delineated in our earliest city map. The thousands of American maps which have followed have given us the shape of this country—and helped to shape our own way of life.

No paperwork has paid off better. Settlers were steered west by maps. Maps pointed the routes of our roads and railroads. Gathering map data was one of the most important of the Army's missions on our frontiers. The plots of land we live on today were patterned by a map-like system of surveys which dates back further than the Constitution.

Take it all in, the mapping of America has been vastly more than a tracery of topographic lines and the inking-in of every hamlet from Abbeville (GA) to Zylks (LA).

Whenever it was in the far shadows of history that man's wanderlust began, so did maps. In a sense, memory would have been the first map of all. Primitive folk mentally filed away knowledge about their surroundings just as we learn to find our way to the supermarket and back. But as man learned to roam beyond his own neighborhood, a map in the mind was not worth as much as a guide in the hand. Once located, the necessities of nomadic tribal life—hunting grounds, salt deposits, springs and streams—had somehow to be recorded.

The earliest maps, say scholars of

cartography, probably were carved on wood, bone or stone. Residents of the Marshall Islands put together maps made of palm leaves and sea shells. Some North American Indian tribes charted their travels by painting on elk hides.

Incas, Eskimos, Bedouins, Babylonians, and others developed into expert mapmakers. Not surprisingly, those first cartographers looked out at the world from a limited perspective. Museum cases now display Babylonian maps showing Babylon as the center of civilization, Chinese maps showing China as the center of civilization, Greek maps showing Greece as the center of civilization, and so on.

Mapping had its first great advance in the second century A.D., when Ptolemy compiled his eight-volume study of geography. Ptolemy not only set down principles of map-making, but compiled data which was still being used more than 1,500 years later. (Fortuitously, Ptolemy had underestimated the size of the earth, and Christopher Columbus set off for India and Cathay little knowing how long and difficult his voyage to the New World would turn out to be.)

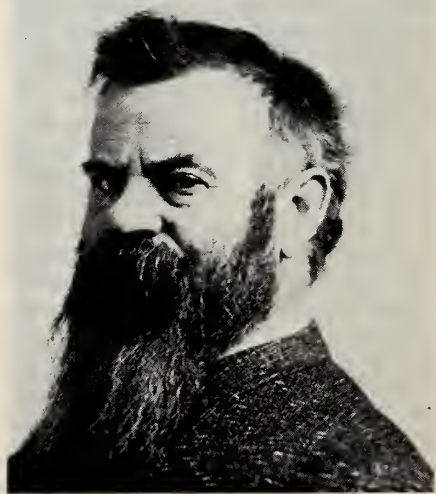
The Roman Empire utilized maps in its military campaigns and in the administration of captured provinces. The standard map of the world for several centuries was the Roman version called the *Orbis Terrarum*. Unlike today's north-facing maps, the *Orbis Terrarum* showed east—the Orient—at the top, and we still take the term "orientation" from that Roman custom.

Through medieval times, the influence of the Roman maps continued, and not until about five centuries ago did map-making begin to

alter toward our modern versions. Two factors revolutionized maps then—seagoing explorers, and the printing press.

The voyages of Columbus, da Gama, Cabot, Vespucci, and Magellan added vast new portions of the world to Europe's knowledge. It was in 1529, in the aftermath of Magellan's circumnavigation of the world, that the Portuguese Diego Ribero made a map showing North America in approximately its correct spot on the globe. In 1570, Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp published the first modern atlas, which included an America, as one scholar put it, with "no Alaska, no Great Lakes . . . the kind of continent that could still contain Northwest Passages and other wonders . . ."

Indeed, maps of that era sometimes seemed to feature "wonders" more than information. The nether regions of the world must have been



US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

John Wesley Powell, the father of the modern U.S. Geological Survey.



a kind of vast Loch Ness to some mapmakers; any blank space left after the continents and oceans were inked in was likely to be populated with drawings of sea monsters.

Meanwhile, the *cartouche*, or title block of a map became almost a work of art in itself. The map reader might well encounter Adam and Eve ornamenting the area; one imaginative rendition of the Middle East in 1691 portrayed not only Adam and Eve, but the serpent, an apple tree, a lion, an elephant, a peacock, an ox . . .

The mappers of yore also could be imaginative about the unrevealed climes of the earth. When they didn't know what was at the bottom of the world, down toward the latitudes we now call Antarctica, they might optimistically draw in a big clump of continent and label it "Terra Incognita."

Advances in printing after the late 15th century improved the accuracy of maps in more ways than one. When copper engraving replaced woodcuts, much finer lines, and thus more detail, could be put on maps. And the printed versions were cheaper than those painstakingly done by hand. Precision was not yet stan-

distance of places." What would be needed as America grew out of those seaboard origins would be "sufficient and convenient" depictions for the entire new continent.

Like so much else in our history, early American mapping gained a special zest from the frontier. And like much else, too, the major westward thrust of our mapmaking can be traced back to a man named Jefferson—or rather, to two such men, Peter Jefferson and his son Thomas.

In 1751, the elder Jefferson collaborated on the first map of Virginia. His son inherited that avid interest in marking out the landscape. Young Thomas learned surveying and navigation. At an early point in his career, he could be found up on the roof at Monticello, "placing the Theodolite on the top of the house" to calculate the latitude and longitude of a ridge on the horizon.

When Jefferson became President in 1801 and began to bring to reality his long-held dream of sending an expedition to explore westward across the continent, the mapping of that expanse was a natural priority.

cartographers of the plains, the Indians. At Fort Mandan in the winter of 1804-1805, for instance, Lewis and Clark watched the Indians scoop together small heaps of sand to tell the explorers of the Rocky Mountains. A Nez Perce named Twisted Hair was persuaded by Clark to draw the route ahead, beyond these mountains, "which he did with great cheerfulness on a white elk skin."

Out of the Lewis and Clark exploration came map work of such detail and exactitude that a modern cartographer has hailed it as "a major contribution to the geographic knowledge of western North America." Or as Thomas Jefferson more stylishly put it: "The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clark, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected."

Even as Lewis and Clark were retracing their route homeward in 1806, other military exploring expeditions were in the field. Over the next several years, they would have a mixed record in their mapping endeavors.



North America as portrayed by cartographers hundreds of years ago, using considerable guesswork. At right how a NASA Nimbus I weather satellite records pertinent details of the Great Lakes area at a distance of 500 miles from earth.

dard—several new strides in instrumentation, such as sextants and theodolites, would be needed first—but maps did become more accessible and reliable.

As noted, it was late in the 17th century—1677—that a map first was produced in North America: John Foster's woodcut of New England. The modern eye notes that Foster's New England featured such places as Naraganfet and Salisbury, and that Rhode Island is shown as an actual island. But as the language of the moment put it, "yet doth it sufficiently show the situation of the country and conveniently well the

It's likely that Jefferson himself gave Capt. Meriwether Lewis some lessons in how to record latitude and longitude before sending him up the Missouri watershed, over the Rockies, and down the Columbia River to the Pacific. But it was to be the other expeditionary captain, William Clark, who would show a rare talent for putting new land onto maps.

Clark's first recorded map was drawn on January 7, 1804, when the Lewis and Clark expedition was camped on the Missouri just above St. Louis. He would sketch time and again in the next few years—often with the help of the original

Lt. Zebulon Pike lost his maps of the Colorado country when detained by Spanish soldiers in 1807, but later was able to report on the region from memory.

Major Stephen M. Long was sent out from Nebraska toward Texas in 1820 to find the source of the Red River, and came back from several months of exploring the plains to opine:

"In regard to this extensive section of country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains . . . it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by

(Continued on page 42)



# An Undistorted Picture of the VIETNAM VETERAN

For far too long the Vietnam veteran has been portrayed as a loser. Here are the facts.

PHOTOS DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

By VINCENT A. DROSDIK III

**W**HILE IN the Army in Berlin, I had no conception of the poor image the Vietnam and Vietnam-era veteran would have stateside in the mid 70's when I'd return. In the Divided City, except for a very small minority of Marxist university students, the population honored and respected us.

I remember one year during the Allied Forces Day parade, first the French, then the British passed by the crowded stands. Polite applause. Then the American troops. Oh, to their fellow soldiers watching, it was pitiful—the mistakes, the marching out of step. An embarrassing mess. There would be extra drill waiting for them the next day!

man leftist knocked a black American tourist's camera to the ground, only to be pounced upon by the natives until the *Polizei* showed up and subdued the protester with a few belts of a billy club.)

This contrasted with the situation I found in "the world" when I returned to civilian life a few years later. I got a very few welcome backs and fewer thanks for having served. It didn't bother me too much since I had had a rather cushy job as editor of *The Berlin Observer*. But I felt that the Vietnam veteran deserved more than the anonymity and invisibility he got.

Far worse, though, was the negative image nurtured by the mass media. Vietnam veteran Robert Brown pointed an accusing finger at tele-

up heroin with one hand while fashioning *plastique* with the other, as my war-and-drug-crazed mind flashes back to the rice paddy where I fragged my lieutenant," wrote Brown.

More recently, a March 1978 series in *The Washington Star* featured these headlines: "Vietnam Vets: 'Sorry, That Job Is Already Taken'," "Education: An Elusive Goal for Vietnam Vets," "Vets Explain the Path from Vietnam to Prison," and "After Escapes in Vietnam, Mental Disability: 'Too Flipped Out or Tranquilized'."

To the newspaper reader who went through the individual stories, it probably (we hope) was apparent that the reporter was writing of non-typical vets. Yet most buyers of the *Star* probably glanced at the headlines only, getting the impression that Viet vets are chronically unemployed, uneducated, criminal, drugged and nuts. That unbeatable combination adds up to the so-called post-Vietnam syndrome (PVS).

Just as a baseball player finds it almost impossible to shake off labels ("bad attitude," "poor glove") earned in earlier playing days, the Vietnam veteran has not found it easy to rid himself of the PVS tag.

Why this image in the media? While not fair or accurate, the treatment given to Viet veterans isn't all that surprising. The vast majority of vets who made a successful transition from 'nam to the mainstream of American life aren't news to TV and the press. Nor are they the material which produces high Nielson ratings for such shows as *Mannix* and *The Streets of San Francisco*, or draws paying crowds to movie theaters. One can only hope that the media moguls will tire of their whipping boy and go back to giant insects attacking *Kojak's* Tootsie pop. In the meantime, here are the facts opposing the myth of the post-Vietnam syndrome:

Early Vietnam era veterans left



But wait! The Berliners cheered, clapped, applauded almost wildly on this typically gloomy, overcast day in central Germany, 1972. There wasn't a single American unaffected by that outpouring of thanks and appreciation the West Berliners gave them for keeping the Western sectors free from the regimented sterility of the Communist East. (One Ger-

man vision in *TV Guide* for July 19, 1975. In "TV's Newest Villain: The Vietnam Veteran," the ex-Marine told of more than 20 TV shows in less than a year's time portraying the Vietnam veteran in a negative way. "If I acted according to what I have seen on television, I should probably be harboring extreme psychopathic tendencies that prompt me to shoot



the service in the late 1960's when the economy was strong and booming. Having established themselves, these vets didn't have the job problems of their younger brothers who were dumped in larger numbers onto a job market in the early and mid 1970's in a severe recession.

By 1978, however, the economy had rebounded, pulling the veterans up with it. Among male Vietnam-era veterans 20-34 years old last August, the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent compared with the total rate of 5.9 percent. Most of the summer of '78, the vets' rate was lower. This compares with a year earlier (August 1977) when veterans' unemployment stood at 7.7 percent and the overall rate at 7.0 percent.

It is the younger veterans, ages 20-24, who bear the brunt of unemployment among all vets, with 13.9 percent last August. And most of these are of minority groups which had a general unemployment rate of 11.7 percent.

While these foggy government-supplied statistics may fluctuate radically from month to month and do not include those who have abandoned hope of government assistance, a critical factor remains clear; the lack of experience and/or education associated with young whites and with blacks who have in general

position in the marketplace becomes almost denaturalized.

So it appears that there is no direct correlation between being a Vietnam veteran and being unemployed, for the most part. The critical factors are lack of experience and/or education associated with young whites and with blacks who have in general grown up with less education and in a less affluent environment.

Severely disabled vets suffer massive unemployment, in line with most handicapped Americans. Much can yet be done to train and rehabilitate them and get other Americans, especially employers, to accept them for their abilities.

The solution to the problem of the chronically unemployed veteran has eluded government bureaucrats and "fine tuners" of the economy. Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE) has so far been an expensive flop, while the more grandiose CETA program has become the 1970's multi-billion dollar version of the WPA of the Depression. Characteristic of both programs was much federal spending on primarily non-productive, non-tax pro-

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*The author served as editor of The Berlin Observer, U.S. Army newspaper, from 1972-1974.*

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have begun to make decisive moves to address this problem. For example, during the past year The American Legion Department of Maine has run the Department of Labor's most successful disabled veterans outreach program. Maine's program is the only one not directly tied to a state government agency, yet funded by the D.O.L.

The only discernible trend has been that as the private sector recovers from recession and creates new jobs in manufacturing, transportation, house building, retailing, etc., so has unemployment declined. Based on this sound, free market premise, several politicians such as Sen. William Roth (R-DE) and Rep. Jack Kemp (R-NY) have proposed a 33 percent income tax cut over four years to stimulate true growth in the private sector. Others have called for slashing the capital gains tax, a measure designed to encourage investments critically needed to provide the working capital (land, buildings, tools, equipment, etc.) needed to create new jobs and meet demands of an increasing population.

While improving the entire economy's health will help everyone, the veteran included, more specific action has been taken to solve job problems of vets. From October 1976 through August 1978, a massive national multi-media blitz was con-



grown up with less educational opportunities and in a less affluent environment has a distinct effect on their ability to compete for employment. By removing these young citizens from civilian job market competition for a period of two years or more and placing them in military career fields of no civilian significance, their already disadvantaged

ducing public projects.

In fact, the operation of government programs has become such a serious concern of The American Legion that posts such as American Legion Post No. 21 in Spokane, Washington, secured prime sponsorship of employment programs to address their problems themselves. Even American Legion departments

ducted to overcome bias against veterans. "Bet on a Vet: You Both Win" was the theme of this campaign directed by Mike Lee, a veteran now working at WHYY in Philadelphia.

Lee saw that "negative feelings came out of the Vietnam conflict," with the media transmitting or creating much of that bad image. The

*(Continued on page 40)*



# WATER— IS THERE ENOUGH?

The answer is yes if we pay heed to certain warnings about pollution.

By PHILIP R. SMITH, JR.

**M**OST AMERICANS can turn on the kitchen tap and get pure drinking water. They are lucky because much of the world cannot.

The earth possesses fantastic amounts of water but only about six-tenths of one percent of this is available for man's use. More than 97 percent of it is held in the oceans, 2.15 percent is frozen in glaciers and ice caps, and the less than one percent remainder is found in the earth's lakes, rivers, streams and underground reservoirs.

This constantly moves from the earth to the atmosphere and back again. Each year this hydrologic cycle returns about 71,000 cubic miles of water to the oceans, another 9,000 cubic miles falls on land masses, and the remaining 15,000 cubic miles goes into the soil for the use of plant and animal life.

All this water originated in titanic rainstorms that took place after the formation of the earth billions of years ago. When the earth became big enough it began to acquire an atmosphere. Through fissures and cracks in the earth's cooling outer crust, hydrogen and oxygen, the elements of water, were released as water vapor. As this came into contact with the colder upper atmosphere, the earth was enveloped by a dense cloud of water droplets and snow.

The water in the cloud layer evaporated where it touched the earth's still hot surface. As the earth's surface cooled, evaporation ceased and the first big rainstorm began. It rained for century after century, creating the lakes, rivers and oceans of the earth.

In time the saturated cloud cover thinned and the sun's rays were able to reach the surface of the earth. When the surface warmed sufficiently, the hydrologic cycle began that continues to this day.

Astronauts, viewing the earth from space, have said that it looks like a giant blue jewel. This is because of

*The author was formerly with the National Park Service and has written extensively on ecology and the outdoors for magazines.*



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

the water that covers much of it. In this respect, earth is unique in our solar system, at least as far as we can discover. If Mars has any water, it is probably confined to the substrata and there is no possibility of any water on any of the other planets of our system. Earth, however, has a total of 326 million cubic miles of water.

Why then is there a water problem? Unfortunately, the water does not go where it is needed. According to a United Nations report, "In the Congo Basin, the average yearly rainfall is 150 cm to 175 cm and it can be as high as 500 cm. But in some parts of Latin America it hasn't rained a drop for twenty years. Africa as a whole only receives 12

percent of the water distributed by the hydrological cycle, whereas the United States receives over 33 percent."

We, here in the United States, take our pure water too much for granted. Not too long ago the U.S. Government brought out a very colorful book on the subject of water, crammed with illustrations and interesting facts. The writer, who should have known better, said, "This supply of useable water, though small in relation to the earth's total supply, is now generally sufficient for the needs of man and nature."

Not so. Much of the world suffers from illness and death brought on by waterborne diseases while the nations of the industrial world are polluting



their waters at an ever-increasing rate.

Much of the water in the developing nations is contaminated through the efforts of man and animals. In many villages the water supply is used for watering cattle, washing clothes and bodies, as a dumping ground for wastes, both animal and man, as a burial place, and as drinking water for humans.

According to United Nations' statistics, 70 percent of the world's population today is without safe dependable water and the consequences are staggering. Waterborne diseases kill more than 25,000 people every day, while hundreds of millions suffer from diseases that are helped on their disastrous way by unsafe and contaminated water.

A study by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development program has found that

munity water supplies in 10 developing nations in 1975. The survey covered 90 percent of the total population of the developing countries, excluding China, and is the best information on the magnitude of the drinking water problem.

On the basis of statistics obtained, it appears that 144 million people or 23 percent of the urban population and 1,176 million people, or 78 percent of the rural population did not have reasonable access to water supplies in 1975.

A report issued by the United Nations Water Conference pointed out, "The role and burdens of women in many cultures would be significantly influenced by improvements in the accessibility to domestic water as they currently spend inordinate portions of each day drawing and transporting water."

Additionally, it was determined that the availability of good water was a prime prerequisite for many types of economic development.

One final note perhaps indicates the fate of any plan to give drinking water to the people of the world. It is estimated that a 15-year program to provide good water for all people

cycled sewage. Now, the bad news. We will not have enough for everyone.

So much for drinking water. What about the 97 percent of the earth's water included in the oceans? As one recent study suggests, "Since 97 percent of the earth's water is in the ocean, the attack on pollution must be macrocosmic. All the nations will be turning to the sea for food, for minerals, for fossil fuels and for recreation to maintain a precariously balanced environment on land." He could have added drinking water, since a number of nations are now extracting drinking water from the oceans, although it is still an expensive process.

Unfortunately, since the oceans belong to no nation, the nations are not interested in them except in time of war or when concerned for fishing rights. Lip service has been paid by the world's nations to the goal of cleaning up our oceans but little else.

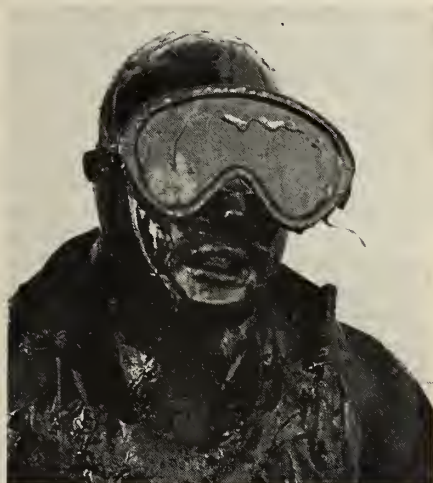
There are a few exceptions. Japan, concerned for years about sea-dumping practices, is groping for ways to spare the ocean from some of man's indignities. Long before the United States had its first federal water pollution statutes, Japan had no fewer than 14 national water pollution laws, covering everything from discharges by coal washeries to disposal of dead animals. Unfortunately, all of these measures cannot keep up with industrialization in Japan. Industrial use of water leaped from 25 billion tons in 1965 to 45 billion tons in 1970.

Most of the industrial nations are polluting the oceans with no regard for the future. As an example, approximately 250,000 tons of oil each year are spilled due to tanker casualties. This is without doubt an underestimate since many spills go unreported or undetected.

A step in the right direction was the enactment of new standards by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. If ratified by the necessary 15 nations, the standards will require all ships over 150 tons to discharge all waters over 50 miles from shore.

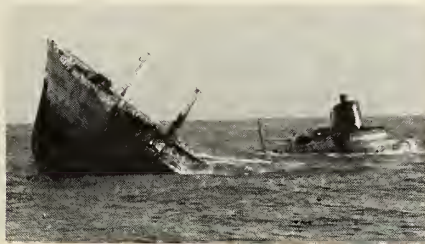
The effects of oil spills upon birds and mammals is very evident but not so apparent is the effect upon the ocean bottoms. After one large spill, massive kills were found among the bottom marine life. In heavily oiled areas, the life was nearly eliminated. Scientists have determined that it takes from five to ten years after such a spill for an area to recover.

In the fall of 1969, the frequency of oil spills caused Iceland's foreign

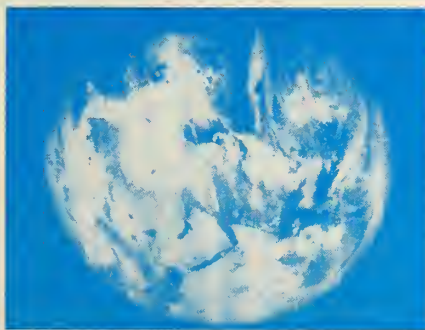


US NAVY

This Navy underwater photographer got some of the spill from the tanker *Argo Merchant*, shown breaking up, above right. At right is the blue jewel earth, as seen from outer space.



US NAVY



NASA

man's attempts to assure himself of an adequate water supply are sometimes the very means of promoting disease. It says, "Schistosomiasis is often a disease of rural development, as artificial lakes and irrigation canals are sources of infection containing very large numbers of larvae. This problem has been encountered in Egypt and Sudan, since the building of the High Dam at Aswan, and in Ghana as a result of the construction of the Akosombo Dam on Lake Volta."

The World Health Organization (WHO) undertook a survey of com-

by 1990 would cost from 50 to 100 billion dollars.

What of the industrial nations? The United States, with dwindling water supplies, pollution and increasing population, will face a crisis in not too many years. A spokesman for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers gave an amusing but disturbing prognostication a short time ago, when he said, "I have some good news and some bad news about our water supply by the year 2,000. First, the good news. We will be drinking re-



# The Body's Need for Water

**B**ENJAMIN FRANKLIN writing as Poor Richard said, "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water."

Almost two centuries later, Lord Charles Neaves observed that "Pure water is the best of gifts that man can bring."

Yet out of the many quotes about the value of water, the one to remember is, "Drink eight glasses of water a day."

The whale, elephant, jonquil and man are all made up of 65 percent water. Take away the water from the body of a 200-pound man and he weighs a mere 60 pounds.

To the ancients, life-giving water was the gift of the gods. Modern man, however, is more blasé about nature's precious gift, unless he finds himself in circumstances where he cannot obtain it.

No longer do doctors tell their patients to drink eight glasses of water a day, indeed they do not follow such advice themselves. Yet consider these facts:

The body has four major systems that use water.

First of all, are the lungs. The 600 square feet of lungs use two glasses of water each day.

Second, the skin, that marvelous package in which we are wrapped loses two glasses a day. Incidentally, the skin needs water applied to the exterior to prevent clogging of the pores.

Thirdly, the intestines lose one

half a glass of water a day.

Finally, the kidneys, that most important pair of organs for removing wastes from the blood, use five and one-half glasses of water a day.

In all, the body loses 10 glasses of water each day but because the body manufactures water we come up with the eight-glass total.

There is no substitute for water, although much of the food that we eat is largely water. Soft drinks act as a clogging agent for the body's pores. Each bottle of soda pop contains from one to three spoonfuls of sugar.

The increase in the intake of water has a dramatic effect upon the functioning of a supposedly healthy body. As an extreme example, many old people admitted to the hospital suffering from dehydration because they forget to drink water, recover instantly when they are given water.

A decade or so ago, a British mountain climbing expedition reached the summit of Mount Everest, the roof of the world. For a number of years Swiss climbers, considered among the best climbers in the world, had failed in a series of assaults on the peak. When Dr. Hunt, the physician of the British expedition studied the accounts of the Swiss failures, he found that the climbers drank only two to three glasses of water a day, concentrating instead upon energy-giving foods.

Dr. Hunt ordered the British climbers to drink 12 glasses of water

a day and the expedition was a success.

Too much emphasis is placed upon drinking water, some critics will say. But consider the series of tests that were conducted at Harvard University. A group of athletes was placed upon a treadmill running at a speed of three and one-half miles per hour, with five-minute rest breaks.

The first group was allowed no water. They ran for only three and one-half hours before giving out.

The second group was allowed to drink as much water as they wanted. They ran for six hours.

Group number three was forced to drink as much water as their bodies lost. They went for seven hours and were still going strong when the tests were concluded.

Conclusion, thirst is no criterion in determining the body's need for water.

The body is a chemical factory and its millions of cells need water to cool them. Except for the fact that the body is one of the most perfect recycling machines in nature, we would require 40,000 glasses of water or 2,500 gallons of nature's most precious substance to sustain life. As one medical authority expressed it, "We would be doing only two things but for this fact." When you consider this, isn't eight glasses of water a day a small amount to sustain good health?

Bottoms up.

minister, Emil Johnson, to warn the United Nations General Assembly that the stock of fish in the North Atlantic is diminishing alarmingly, chiefly because of oil pollution.

It is unfortunate that the United States lags behind many other industrial nations in trying to bring the rivers back to life. Germany, for example, has through its Ruhrtalsperrenverein or Ruhr Reservoir Association, the RTV, saved its highly polluted Emscher River. Instead of trying to restore it as a river, Germany salvaged it as a drainage stream. Its course was altered, its stream bed raised and lined with concrete, and its banks attractively landscaped.

About the turn of this century the British Government became concerned about the state of the Thames River. It, like the Potomac River in our capital's backyard, was polluted with sewage and industrial wastes.

So noxious was the Thames that sheets soaked in disinfectants had to be hung in the houses of Parliament to enable its members to work. One British monarch decided to take a barge ride on the river but a short time later, the boat raced to the landing with the gagging monarch retreating from the stench as fast as his carriage could carry him.

Britain has been able to reclaim the Thames to the point that fish not seen in it for centuries are once again swimming in the river. It has not been easy, however. Strict laws against dumping pollutants into the river had to be enacted and enforced. The result is a reborn Thames River.

There are tremendous problems in reclaiming the rivers of the United States. In any given year, about half the six trillion gallons of water used by paper mills and allied industries are returned to the waters without removal of harmful chemicals. The

United States, in 1968, dumped 48 million tons of solid wastes into the oceans, mostly by means of its rivers.

Ocean dumping of sewage has long been the custom for large cities such as New York. For more than half a century, football-field-long honey boats have been making the trip between New York City and what is called the New York Bight, an area of water 20 miles out from shore.

By 1981, however, there will be no more sewage dumped into the bight, or other ocean dumping areas used by the cities. Dozens of cities such as New York will be forced by the U.S. Environmental Agency to start a new land-based method of handling wastes.

It will take years of cleanup of the waste-laden waters off the Hudson River to turn them back to what was once one of the richest fishing grounds along the East Coast. The reason

*(Continued on page 44)*



# A Very Special Christmas

By WAYNE L. ALLEN

CHRISTMAS, 1944, had not exactly started off as I had originally anticipated. At about three in the afternoon on December 24th I found myself in the ditch along a lonely back road on the island of Guam. And to top that off, there was a steady drumming roar of chilly winter rain pounding the canvas top of the jeep as it sat hopelessly high-centered in a sea of gooey red mud. Although I should have known better, having been in the service a long time, I had made illogical plans to be home in the United States by this time. However, the Navy is rarely logical and here I was, for some inexplicable reason known only to COMSOPAC, mired in a ditch 15 miles south of Agana Town.

I knew from experience that the rain wasn't going to stop and I was reasonably sure, after all my other bad luck, that nobody was going to come along and pick me up. I was resigned by this time. In the Navy you know all about being resigned. I wasn't going to be with my family in Nebraska for Christmas Eve; I wasn't going to be in Honolulu with friends for Christmas Eve; I wasn't even going to be (as bad as it sounds) at the Officer's Club in Agana for Christmas Eve. It looked very likely that I was going to spend Christmas Eve slogging down a mud road in the Guamanian boondocks. As I said, you can get very resigned in the Navy, so I pushed my sea bag and footlocker around in the jeep to a place that was dripping the least, wrapped my slicker around me and, stepping out knee deep into red mud, began slogging down the road.

I hadn't gotten very far when I heard the ringing of a bell, muted by the pounding rain. I hadn't noticed it before but just off the road, on a little hill, stood a white schoolhouse. I could see the teacher pulling the bell rope in the dim vestibule and, despite the rain, children running for the door. I thought for a moment that I had lost track of one thing or another what with feeling sorry for myself and all, but when I looked again, there it was, just as if it had been transported from a Nebraska prairie. With a lump in my throat, I pushed my way up the soggy hill to the foot of the steps. The door was closed now, but I could hear children singing "Silent Night." In



ILLUSTRATION BY C. WINGO-HARLAN

The footlocker became a treasure chest of strange gifts for the wide-eyed orphans.

kind of a daze I climbed the steps, opened the door and walked into the room.

I hardly noticed the fact that my entrance had cut the song short, for it was warm in the room. Not warm because of a stove or anything like that, just warm because it was Christmas Eve and here children were singing. Silent now, the teacher and the children looked at me with wide, solemn eyes, staring at my muddy trousers and sodden cap. The teacher, a lovely Chamorro girl, dressed in a native mu-mu, was dark and graceful. She walked toward me down the aisle.

"You are welcome. I am Sarah Riley and these," she swept a bare arm about the room, "are the children. They are orphans of the war. They have no other Christmas."

I found my voice then and introduced myself. The children gathered around us and each had to be introduced too. They shook hands solemnly, too solemnly for children on Christmas. In their soft, bilingual voices they questioned my presence: "You are a soldier?" "You are Uncle Sam?" "You are Sarah's sweetheart?" "No", I said, "but I hope I am Sarah's friend, and your friend too."

"Are you Santa Claus?"

"No", I laughed, "no, but maybe I

can help Santa Claus just a little." I had remembered the footlocker in the jeep, presents so carefully chosen and wrapped for that day—for this day—that I was to be home with my family in the United States.

While the children waited, their eyes still somber and wide, Sarah and I went into the rain and cut palm fronds and fashioned them with wire into a kind of Christmas tree and stood it on the dais in the front of the room. In melodic Polynesian, the teacher explained about Christmas trees, lapsing into English for words like snow and sleigh that will never occur in that beautiful language. I went down to the jeep and hauled the footlocker up the hill and into the vestibule. In the jeep's tool box I found a dozen headlight bulbs and three boxes of fuses. Also a flashlight with a red lens.

Sarah and I carefully fastened the bulbs and fuses to the "tree" and then placed the flash underneath so that the red light glittered and reflected off the swaying glass. The children laughed and clapped their hands...and Sarah cried because, she said, they had not laughed in a long, long time.

The footlocker revealed a treasure

*(Continued on page 33)*



**LEGIONNAIRES: Depending on Your Age You Can Get**



## **Up to \$11,500 in American Legion**

### **Who Needs American Legion Life Insurance?**



#### **THE VIETNAM ERA LEGIONNAIRE**

When your family is growing, you need more life insurance protection than anyone else. This Plan provides the solution: maximum benefits at a yearly premium most families can afford.



#### **THE WW II - KOREA ERA LEGIONNAIRE**

Now you and your wife are free to do the things you've dreamed about. You need life insurance, but not as much. The Legion Plan provides affordable security you and your wife need.



#### **THE RETIRED LEGIONNAIRE**

One of the most important functions of *your* insurance estate should be to cover your final expenses. Your Legion Plan can help, at a price most can afford. And there's no waiting period.

### **Features That Make Your American Legion Life Insurance Hard To Beat!**

#### **IS YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE ENOUGH?**

According to the Department of Labor, inflation has stripped away the buying power of your dollar by over two thirds in the past ten years. Think how this has affected your existing life insurance protection!

But as a Legionnaire in good standing, under age 70 and able to meet the underwriting requirements of the Insurance Company, you can take advantage of this inflation-fighting insurance. You don't have to sit back and let inflation endanger *your* family's security when it's easy to do something about it!

#### **LIFETIME BENEFITS AVAILABLE**

Your American Legion Plan always provides some coverage (subject to continued premium payment) even though the amounts reduce at certain ages.

#### **YOUR PREMIUM NEVER GOES UP**

This makes it an especially valuable

Plan to younger men and senior citizens on a fixed income.

---

#### **SPECIAL 15% BENEFIT BOOST FOR 1979 . . . AT NO EXTRA CHARGE!**

Benefits for deaths occurring in 1979 have been increased 15% for Legionnaires of all ages.

---

#### **CHOOSE THE AMOUNT OF PROTECTION YOU NEED**

With American Legion Life Insurance, you have a wide range of benefits to choose from, since it's sold by the unit. And you can add units up to the maximum of six in the future, if you can meet the underwriting requirements at the time.

#### **YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO APPLY**

An application is included at right for your convenience. Answer all the

questions—issuance of the policy may depend upon the answers. In some cases a physical may be requested.

#### **THE AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN**



*The only officially  
approved Insurance  
Plan in all states  
for Legionnaires*

Coverage is incontestable after it has been in force during your lifetime for two years from its effective date.

#### **EXCLUSIONS**

No benefit is payable for death as a result of war or an act of war, if death occurs while serving, or within six months after termination of service, in the military, naval or air force of any country or combination of countries.



# Life Insurance For Only \$24 a Year!

## BENEFITS—Annual Renewable Term Insurance (Policy Form GPC-5700-374)

Benefits determined by age at death and include 15% SPECIAL INCREASE for deaths occurring during 1979. Maximum coverage limited to 6 units.

Age at Death	6 Units	5 Units	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit
Through age 29	\$69,000.00	\$57,500.00	\$46,000.00	\$34,500.00	\$23,000.00	\$11,500.00
30-34	55,200.00	46,000.00	36,800.00	27,600.00	18,400.00	9,200.00
35-44	31,050.00	25,875.00	20,700.00	15,525.00	10,350.00	5,175.00
45-54	15,180.00	12,650.00	10,120.00	7,590.00	5,060.00	2,530.00
55-59	8,280.00	6,900.00	5,520.00	4,140.00	2,760.00	1,380.00
60-64	5,520.00	4,600.00	3,680.00	2,760.00	1,840.00	920.00
65-69	3,450.00	2,875.00	2,300.00	1,725.00	1,150.00	575.00
70-74*	2,277.00	1,897.50	1,518.00	1,138.50	759.00	379.50
75*-Over	1,725.00	1,437.50	1,150.00	862.50	575.00	287.50
Prorated Premium†	\$144	\$120	\$96	\$72	\$48	\$24

\*No persons age 70 or over (including those desiring additional coverage) will be accepted for new insurance.

†PRORATED PREMIUM TO SEND WITH YOUR APPLICATION. The premiums shown above are for the full year of 1979, for approved applications effective January 1, 1979. Premiums for applications approved for February 1 or later are proportionately less, by \$2 PER UNIT PER MONTH, and any overpayments will be refunded. Premiums accompanying non-approved applications will be refunded in full.

**EFFECTIVE DATE** Your insurance becomes effective on the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date your application is approved by the Insurance Company. Insurance may be maintained in force by payment of premiums when due.

Application Subject to Underwriter's Approval

Plan insured by Occidental Life Insurance Company of California.

## NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Information regarding your insurability will be treated as confidential except that Occidental Life Insurance Company of California may make a brief report to the Medical Information Bureau (M.I.B.), a non-profit membership organization of life insurance companies which operates an information exchange on behalf of its members. Upon request by another member insurance company to which you have applied for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted, the M.I.B. will supply such company with the information it may have in its files.

Occidental may also release information in its file to its reinsurers and to other life insurance companies to which you may apply for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted.

Upon receipt of a request from you, the M.I.B. will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Medical information will only be disclosed to your attending physician. If you question the accuracy of information in the Bureau's file you may seek correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the Bureau's information office is P.O. Box 105, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. 02112; Phone (617) 426-3660.

## APPLY TODAY

Why not take advantage of this opportunity right now? Just select the number of units from the chart at left, fill out the application below and enclose your check or money order for the prorated premium indicated to provide coverage for the rest of the calendar year.

**IF YOU LIVE IN FL, IL, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PR, TX, or WI** send for special application. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

## MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO:

The American Legion Life Insurance Plan

## MAIL TO:

The American Legion Life Insurance Plan  
P.O. Box 5609  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

## ENROLLMENT CARD FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_

Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Street City State Zip

Name of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones." Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Post No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I apply for the amount of insurance indicated below. (check appropriate box or boxes).

6 Units ☐ 5 Units ☐ 4 Units ☐ 3 Units ☐ 2 Units ☐ 1 Unit ☐ 1/2 Unit ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment: Answer all questions.

1. Present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_ Are you now actively working?

Yes ☐ No ☐ If no, give reason \_\_\_\_\_

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give date, length of stay and cause \_\_\_\_\_

3. During the last five years, have you had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you had or received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give details \_\_\_\_\_

I represent that to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

The American Legion offers this Insurance through Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, 5K78  
GMA-300-19 10-70 Home Office: Los Angeles, California  
(Univ.)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION

I have received and read the Notice of Disclosure of Information at left. Further, I authorize any physician, medical practitioner, hospital, clinic, or other medical or medically related facility, insurance company, the Medical Information Bureau or other organization, institution or person having any records or knowledge of me or of my health to give Occidental Life Insurance Company of California any such information.

A photographic copy of this authorization shall be as valid as the original.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance. My present certificate number is \_\_\_\_\_



# New Laws Hike Benefits For Veterans

## Compensation, Pensions and Housing Covered

Three measures fought for by The American Legion, passed by Congress and signed into law by President Carter will expand and increase benefits for millions of American veterans.

The new 1978 laws will:

- Reform the veterans' pension program to guarantee that no pensioner will ever suffer reduced benefits or be eliminated from pension rolls solely because of an increase in Social Security benefits.

- Increase benefits for service-connected disabled veterans and their survivors by 7.3 percent, effective last Oct. 1, 1978.

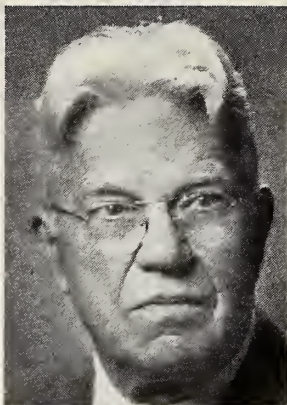
- Substantially improve and update the veterans' housing program, also making additional changes in the education and burial programs.

Significantly, the Veterans Housing Benefits Improvement Act of 1978 is a boon for Vietnam-era veterans because it reduces from 181 to 90 days the active duty service required for them to become eligible for VA home loan benefits.

In addition, the Act increases the maximum specially adapted housing grant from \$25,000 to \$30,000; authorizes VA to guarantee loans for energy related and other home improvements; authorizes VA to guarantee loans for the purchase of a one-family residential unit in a VA-approved converted condominium development and project; increases the maximum VA loan guarantee from \$17,500 to \$25,000; restructures the VA mobile home loan program to more closely parallel that for conventionally built homes, and authorizes VA to delegate responsibility for inspection of the mobile home manufacturing process to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

The Act also authorizes VA to establish and apply criteria for the receipt of GI education loans in order to insure that such loans are made on the basis of financial need directly related to the cost of education, and authorizes VA to pay a cash amount as reimbursement for

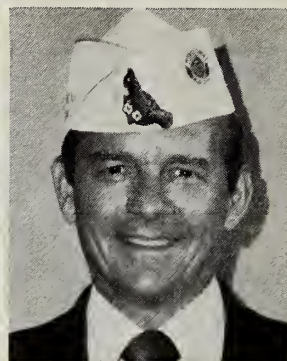
(Continued on page 21)



Joseph H. Ellinwood



William Detweiler



J. Ray Edmundson Jr.

## Three New Chairmen Okayed By National Executive Body

The National Executive Committee considered more than 20 resolutions during the four-day October conference in Indianapolis that supplemented American Legion mandates on veterans affairs, national security, foreign policy and energy conservation and development.

At the same time, the committee approved the appointments of three new commission or committee chairmen.

Joseph H. Ellinwood of Athol, MA, a member of Edward H. Phillips Post 102 and a World War II veteran

of the U.S. Air Force, was named to succeed Dr. Robert Foster, president emeritus of Northwest Missouri State University, as chairman of the National Foreign Relations Commission.

Doctor Foster stepped down after his election as Missouri department commander.

William Detweiler of New Orleans, LA, an attorney and Army veteran of service during the Vietnam era, was selected to succeed C. D. (Deke) DeLoach, vice president for corporate affairs for Pepsico, Inc., as chairman  
(Continued on page 22)

## A Christmas Message

To My Fellow Veterans:

*Personally, and on behalf of my Veterans Administration associates, I welcome the opportunity to extend holiday greetings to you and your families.*

*This Christmas, our nation and all our people have again been blessed with the priceless gift of peace. I am sure you treasure this gift as do I because we have known war and we remember its cost.*

*This nation has entrusted to the Veterans Administration the privilege of expressing its thanks through meaningful benefits and services, not only at Christmas but throughout the year.*

*This trust will be honored. All of us in the VA will do our very best in the year ahead to provide you and your families with the competent and sensitive assistance that you have earned and that the American people have said you shall have.*

*May Christmas 1978 be your best ever and may the New Year bring you good health and much success.*

—Max Cleland  
Veterans Administrator

## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES



## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20)

### Veterans Benefits

the actual costs incurred by a veterans' survivor in acquiring a headstone or marker in placement in a cemetery other than a national cemetery, among other things.

The Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Benefit Act of 1978 will benefit more than 2.2 million veterans currently receiving service-connected compensation benefits. The 7.3 percent cost-of-living increase also will go to the 226,000 spouses and 98,000 children receiving dependency and indemnity compensation.

The Act extends dependents' allowances to veterans rated 30 percent or more disabled, down from the previous 50 percent disability rating.

Other provisions of the Act include:

1. Benefits, regardless of the causes of the veteran's death, to survivors of totally disabled veterans not now eligible for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, if the veteran had been totally disabled for at least ten years or five years continuously since discharge.

2. Substantial increases for certain severely disabled veterans, such as multiple amputees and those needing special medical aides.

3. An increase of \$500 in the automobile assistance allowance, from \$3,300 to \$3,800 for certain disabled veterans.

4. An increase of \$300 in the service-connected burial benefit, from \$800 to \$1,100.

5. An increase of \$50 in the non-service-connected burial benefit, from \$250 to \$300.

6. A new "homebound" allowance of \$45 a month for surviving spouses receiving DIC who are substantially confined to their homes or are institutionalized.

7. An increase from \$100 to \$200 a month in the Medal of Honor pension for the 286 living recipients.

The law restructuring the non-service connected veterans pension program will raise the income support level for veterans receiving pensions well above the poverty level.

Although maximum pension rates will be increased substantially (up to \$3,550 annually for a single veteran, an increase of \$1,186 above the present rate), the overall cost has been moderated by re-defining eligibility standards for pensions. Nearly all

(Continued on page 29)

## Homecoming: How Sweet It Is



It was homecoming for National Cdr. John M. (Jack) Carey of Grand Blanc, MI Oct. 13 and 14 in Detroit. More than 700 Legionnaires, including national officers, attended the traditional festivities. Top, Legionnaires tour the Henry Ford Museum. Center left, the commander tries on an Indian headdress for size. Center right, daughters Janice and Marcia Sue give commander a warm welcome home. Bottom, the enthusiastic New Detroit Group entertains at the commander's dinner.



## Fiscal 1979 VA Budget at a Glance

Compensation and Pension .....	\$ 9,577,300,000
Readjustment benefits .....	2,144,000,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities .....	5,750,000
Medical care .....	5,334,374,000
Medical and prosthetic research .....	122,847,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses .....	47,058,000
General operating expenses .....	615,964,000
Construction, major projects .....	365,560,000
Construction, minor projects .....	85,401,000
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities .....	10,000,000
Assistance for health manpower training institutions .....	47,437,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$18,355,691,000</b>

## \$18 Billion VA Budget Approved For Fiscal 1979

President Carter has signed into law an \$18,355,691,000 appropriations bill to carry the Veterans Administration through Fiscal Year 1979, which began last Oct. 1.

As passed by Congress, the money bill contains \$20,044,000 more than the Administration recommended for the VA.

This total includes some very significant increases in medical care programs while endorsing a reduction in the GI bill account, reflecting a tightening up of the education loan program.

In the medical area, some of the add-ons are as follows:

\$32,300,000 for 1,500 additional staff years to keep open existing hospital beds.

A budget increase of \$18,000,000 for 700 additional staff years to meet anticipated increases in the VA's outpatient caseload.

An additional \$4,375,000 for staffing new medical facilities.

A number of unbudgeted medical facility construction projects were approved:

1. a clinical support building at Mountain Home, Tennessee
2. a 208-bed domiciliary at Bath, New York
3. a 120-bed nursing home care facility at Livermore, California
4. a 120-bed nursing home care facility at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
5. a clinical laboratory, radiology suite and dental clinic at Cincinnati, Ohio
6. a 120-bed nursing home care facility at Temple, Texas
7. an ambulatory care addition and space renovation at Dallas, Texas

Other increases in the VA's medical care program include a boost of \$10,180,000 in the medical and prosthetic research budget for a total appropriation of \$122,847,000, and an increase of \$5,000,000 for the construction of state extended care facilities.

It should be noted this bill does not contain any appropriations providing for increases in disability compensation, DIC, pension reform, and other related benefit programs. Legislation to cover these measures still await final action.



National Cdr. John M. (Jack) Carey (center) shares a moment with Rear Adm. David M. Cooney (left), Navy chief of information, and Rear Adm. Raymond H. Wood (right), chief of U.S. Coast Guard public and internal affairs during the commander's reception for the media in the Hall of Flags, Washington office.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20)

### Three New Chairmen

of the National Public Relations Commission.

DeLoach, who held the chairmanship for 19 years and was the senior major national commission chairman, relinquished the position for business and personal reasons. Detweiler is a member of Ed Brauner Post 307, New Orleans.

J. Ray Edmundson Jr. of Colonial Heights, VA was named chairman of the National Membership and Post Activities Committee succeeding Steve Carver of Dunn, NC.

Carver, also a Vietnam era veteran, stepped down to undertake organizational assignments for the Legion. An Air Force veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam wars, Edmundson is a member of Post 2, Petersburg, VA.

During business sessions, the NEC approved resolutions calling for:

The Veterans Administration to plan and develop a comprehensive health care program and related services for aging veterans.

Support of studies and research by the VA on Agent Orange and other toxic agents and their effect on veterans.

Support of the fiscal year 1979 budget of the VA.

Full participation of The American Legion in observance of Vietnam Veterans Week of May 28.

Government notification of all veterans passed over for federal appointment.

Including coal liquefaction as a viable energy alternative in the Legion energy policy.

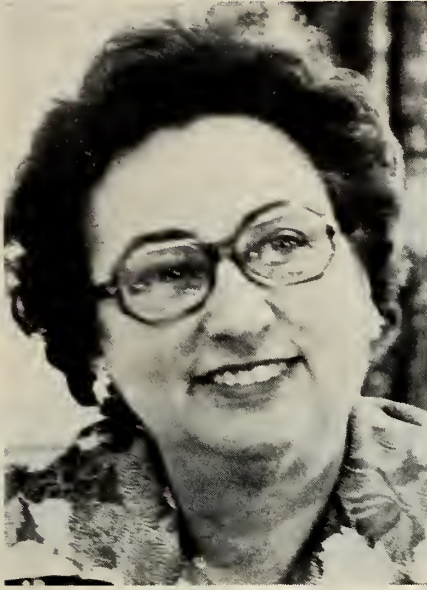
Discouraging the practice of public agencies buying foreign-made products.

The busy conference sessions were capped by the Commander's dinner at which Tom Mont, athletic director at DePauw University, regaled the packed audience with witty tales of the football program at a small college.

## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES



# Energy Is Theme of Legion Confab



Doris Anderson

## Auxiliary Secretary Retires in March

Miss Doris Anderson of Austin, Texas, became National Secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary in February, 1964, and moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, to assume her duties in the National Headquarters. She will retire next March 1.

As National Secretary, Miss Anderson is administrative executive of an organization whose nearly 1,000,000 members and 13,000 local Units make it the largest patriotic organization of women in world. All of the business and promotional work of the Auxiliary's extensive national activities pass over her desk at National Headquarters.

Miss Anderson had a long record of volunteer service in the Auxiliary; and at the time of her appointment, she was serving as Chairman of both the National Americanism Committee and the 1964 National Convention in Dallas, Texas.

She is a Past Department President (1954-1955) of Texas, served one year on the National Civil Defense Committee, and five years on the National Girls State Committee.

Miss Anderson, a former Junior member from childhood with eligibility based on service in World War I of father, Eric Anderson, has retained her membership in the Travis Unit No. 76 of Austin.

## Commander Asks Full Support For Program

By RALPH BURRIS  
*American Legion News Service*

Involvement in the energy program of The American Legion is "crucial to our country's future," National Cdr. John M. (Jack) Carey told Legion department chairmen during an energy conference in Indianapolis.

"The American Legion is involved in the energy program primarily because it concerns two of our most basic precepts—that of national security and economics," Commander Carey added.

The Legion chief pointed out that the United States imports about one half of its oil and that a major portion of the oil is imported from Saudi Arabia. He also noted that the Soviet Union "is closing a ring on the oil fields which are vital to our national security."

Carey warned the Legionnaires that the Saudis, even with the aid of Iran, would be hard pressed to defend the big oil fields.

"If these oil fields and their energy were to become unavailable to the United States and its allies, our national security would be tragically jeopardized and our very survival threatened," Carey continued.

Commander Carey said that national security has been a growing concern of The American Legion, especially with the President's veto of the weapons procurement authorization bill which was upheld by Congress, and that there is a question whether the U.S. has become a second rate power.

Carey said that the department Energy chairmen's assignment becomes that of an educator who must bring all diverse groups together.

Robert I. Hanfling, executive assistant to the deputy secretary, Department of Energy, and Dr. E. Linn Draper, Jr., director, Nuclear Reactor Laboratory, University of Texas, also spoke at the conference.

Hanfling complimented the Legion for its support of the Administration's energy program and said that the President will "expect even stronger support in the future."

Hanfling, one of the Department of Energy's top congressional liaison officials, told the conferees that four of the five portions of the energy



Miriam Junge

## Auxiliary Position Goes to Ohioan

Miriam Junge (Mrs. Melvin) of Napoleon, OH has been appointed Deputy National Secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary by American Legion Auxiliary National President Mrs. Maxine Bigalow of Medford, OR.

Mrs. Junge, who assumed her duties on Nov. 1, 1978 is the first person to hold this newly formed office. She will be assisting the American Legion Auxiliary's present National Secretary, Miss Doris Anderson who is retiring effective March 1, 1979. On that date, Mrs. Junge will assume the duties of the National Secretary.

Mrs. Junge has a long record of service in the Auxiliary; and at the time of her appointment she was serving as Chairman of the Girls State Committee for the second consecutive year.

plan passed by Congress are "well along" with what the Administration sent up to Capitol Hill more than a year ago.

Draper told the Legion Energy chairmen that in order to relieve pressure on the dwindling oil and gas supply for energy, we must build more nuclear reactor power plants. He said that nuclear power is one third less costly than coal and one half as costly as oil or gas. ■

## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES



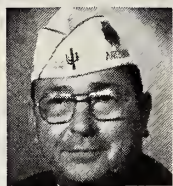
# Department Commanders, 1978-79



Paul L. Barnett  
Alabama



Raymond C. Perkins  
Alaska



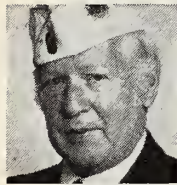
William G. Sims  
Arizona



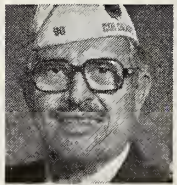
C. R. (Bob) Kemp  
Arkansas



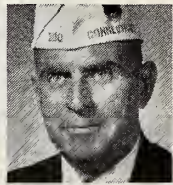
Leo P. Burke  
California



Jerome J. Gorney  
Canada



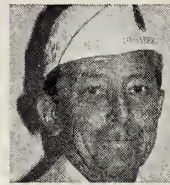
John Fritts  
Colorado



Joseph T. Tarrant  
Connecticut



Richard L. Drummond  
Delaware



Joseph G. Kelly  
District of Columbia

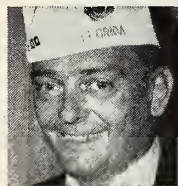


The American Legion Department Commanders and National Executive Committeemen for the 1978-79 term are shown on these two facing pages.

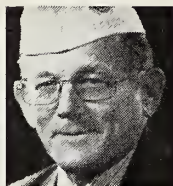
The Commanders were elected by Department conventions and serve for one year.

The Committeemen are elected in the same manner but their term is two years.

The National Commander and five National Vice Commanders and



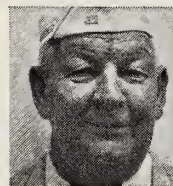
Robert F. Bechard  
Florida



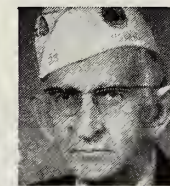
Merwyn M. Beavers  
France



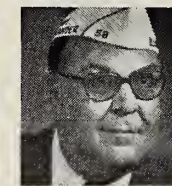
Robert S. Turner  
Georgia



Harry A. Beagle  
Hawaii



Milton M. Sasser  
Idaho



Norman J. Biebel  
Illinois



H. Melvin Napier  
Indiana



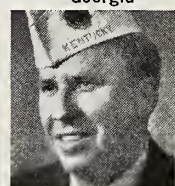
Mark J. Studer  
Iowa



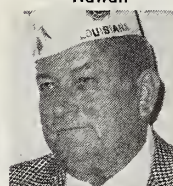
Joseph DiCanio  
Italy



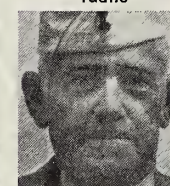
Jay B. Thielen  
Kansas



William A. Metcalf  
Kentucky



Ralph Farris  
Louisiana



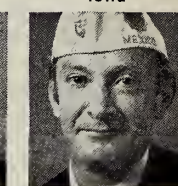
H. Fred Fischer  
Maine



James R. Thomas  
Maryland



Ernest Pescosolido  
Massachusetts



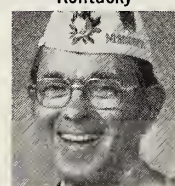
Herman H. Deutsch  
Mexico



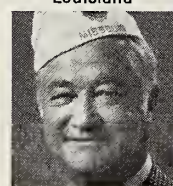
Gary W. Sammons  
Michigan



Harlan Buck  
Minnesota



Victor Broom  
Mississippi



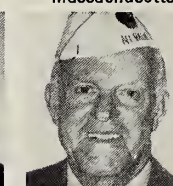
Dr. Robert P. Foster  
Missouri



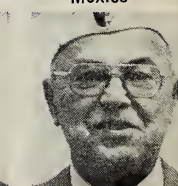
William K. Heikkinen  
Montana



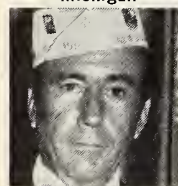
Darrel Merry  
Nebraska



Joe Romaine  
Nevada



Ernest E. Ledoux  
New Hampshire



Anthony Lori  
New Jersey



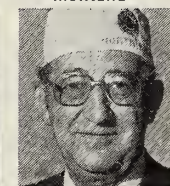
Prospero Sanchez  
New Mexico



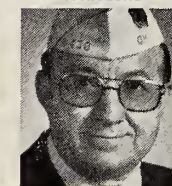
Frank J. Giambra  
New York



C. S. (Red) Lewis  
North Carolina



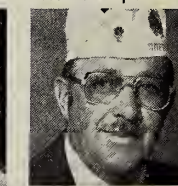
Otto (Pete) Helm  
North Dakota



Elden O. Bohn  
Ohio



Lee Walker  
Oklahoma



Charles D. Bingham  
Oregon



Floyd Richardson  
Panama



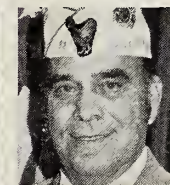
Stephen J. Mikosky  
Pennsylvania



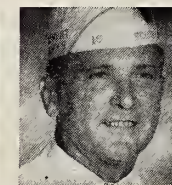
Alejo S. Santos  
The Philippines



Luis A. Andujar  
Puerto Rico



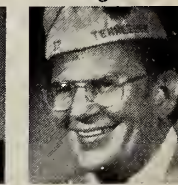
Raymond S. Sanchas  
Rhode Island



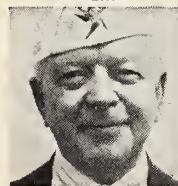
William A. Weatherly  
South Carolina



Deane Weekley  
South Dakota



James T. Waters  
Tennessee



George H. Skelly  
Texas



Blaine Swapp  
Utah



Richard Bradbury  
Vermont



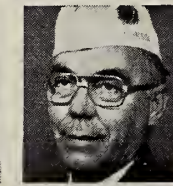
Wirt Corrie  
Virginia



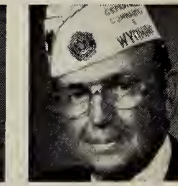
Mrs. Doris R. Cross  
Washington



Robert E. Vass Sr.  
West Virginia



Ervin Van Dyke  
Wisconsin



E. Lawson Schwoppe  
Wyoming



# National Executive Committeemen, 1978-79

the National Chaplain are also members of the policy-making NEC body, with the Commander serving as chairman. In addition, all living and past National Commanders are life members of the Committee with a voice but no vote.

The 58 Legion Departments include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Mexico, Canada, The Philippines, Italy and France.



Lewis E. McCray  
Alabama



Robert G. Blair  
Alaska



Ronald C. Murphy Jr.  
Arizona



Bob Legan  
Arkansas



Donald W. Foote  
California



Dr. Robert J. Hitesman  
Canada



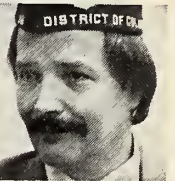
Paul B. Rodden  
Colorado



Joseph G. Leonard  
Connecticut



Carlton L. Smith  
Delaware



Thomas C. Kouyeas  
District of Columbia



Johnson E. Davis  
Florida



Helmut Spangenthal  
France



W. D. Harrell  
Georgia



Libert J. Pakele Jr.  
Hawaii



Elton Ashton  
Idaho



Russell P. Bieritz  
Illinois



Gilbert E. Sheeks  
Indiana



Donald H. Harmeyer  
Iowa



Frank C. Bottiglieri  
Italy



U. S. (Udie) Grant  
Kansas



J. Leslie Brown Jr.  
Kentucky



J. B. Broussard  
Louisiana



Vito M. De Filipp  
Maine



Clarence M. Bacon  
Maryland



Robert W. Groccia  
Massachusetts



Gordon A. Ballantyne  
Mexico



George D. Johnson  
Michigan



Donald R. Schroedl  
Minnesota



Ralph M. Godwin  
Mississippi



Erman W. Taylor  
Missouri



Theodore P. Crawford  
Montana



Robert W. Lowry  
Nebraska



Charles F. Langel  
Nevada



Laurence R. Spaulding  
New Hampshire



Franklin R. Sickel  
New Jersey



Robert W. Durand  
New Mexico



Richard M. Pedro  
New York



Robert A. Tart  
North Carolina



Earnest N. Schmit  
North Dakota



Charles R. Green  
Ohio



Tom C. Smith  
Oklahoma



T. Les Galloway  
Oregon



Romeo J. Routhier  
Panama, C.Z.



Dr. Almo J. Sebastianelli  
Pennsylvania



Ernesto P. Golez  
The Philippines



R. Gonzales-Vazquez  
Puerto Rico



Kenneth O. Todd  
Rhode Island



E. Roy Stone Jr.  
South Carolina



Wayne Slade  
South Dakota



Percy C. Miller  
Tennessee



Robert P. Walsh  
Texas



W. E. Christoffersen  
Utah



Melvin Simon  
Vermont



Thomas J. Gear  
Virginia



Donald E. Snow  
Washington



J. H. Ashcraft  
West Virginia



Henry F. Renard  
Wisconsin



John A. Mokler  
Wyoming





Mayor Thomas Ryan of Rochester, NY declared American Legion Law and Order Week and participating were (left to right) First Vice Cdr. Peter Verzillo of Post 99, Sheriffs Maj. John P. Lesczynski of Post 1182, Sheriffs Maj. Alfred A. Newell of Post 1182, Richard Wilson, president of Monroe County legislature, County Cdr. William Backus, Mayor Ryan, Undersheriff John B. Kinnicutt, Post 1182 commander, Sheriffs Maj. William T. Young of Post 1182 and Richard P. O'Brien, county judge advocate.

## Don't Be Afraid Of Mystery Disease

Don't avoid places where there have been outbreaks of the mystery disease that struck down Legionnaires at the Pennsylvania Department convention in July 1976.

That's the word from Dr. David Fraser, chief of the special pathogens branch at the federal Center for Disease Control at Atlanta, GA.

He listed six discoveries since the disease was first recognized after the Pennsylvania outbreak.

- The disease is an infection caused by a distinct bacterium, not a virus or fungus.
- The disease has been around for a long time, since at least 1965.
- A relatively large incidence of

the illness occurs every year.

- The infection is treatable by an antibiotic.
- The disease is not spread from one person to another; in other words, it is not a communicable disease.
- The bacterium probably lives in the environment. It is always present and somehow is triggered by man's actions.

"If I were folks I wouldn't be afraid. The risk is very low of contracting the disease by visiting spots where it is known to have struck," Doctor Fraser told the National Internal Affairs Commission during the Legion's October conference in Indianapolis.

## VA Frees Hospital Beds

Hospital-based home care, a Veterans Administration program which sent medical treatment teams into homes of chronically ill patients after hospital discharge 78,000 times last year, frees hospital beds for more acutely ill veterans.

## Grants for Disabled

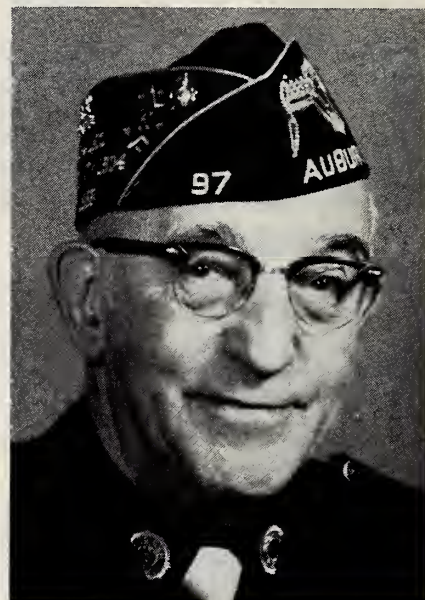
To meet the distinctive housing needs of eligible severely disabled ex-service personnel, the Veterans Administration offers grants for specially adapted housing and escort, or stand-in service during contacts with builders, architects or lenders.

## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES

### Auburn, NY Man Is Legionnaire of Month

James H. Draucher of W. Mynard-Rice Post 97, Auburn, NY has been named Legionnaire of the Month for December.

Draucher has a long record of outstanding service to The American Legion starting in 1919, when he joined Tonawanda, NY Post 264. He has been a member of Post 97 since 1946.



James H. Draucher

A life member of the Legion, he has been a member of the Auburn Veterans' Council for 20 years and president for the last two years.

Draucher served as Post 264 commander and through the years has given service to the Legion and other organizations "above and beyond the call of duty."

"It is our honest opinion that this fine Legionnaire, still fully active and a man who has never said, 'I'm too busy,' should be afforded the 'National Legionnaire of the Month' award," said Post Cdr. Douglas E. Patzke in nominating Draucher.

## Notice to Contributors

Because of production restrictions, color photographs intended for the News for Legionnaires section will be unacceptable for publication. Contributors are urged to submit only black-and-white photographs which are sharp and suitable for reproduction.



Merwyn M. Beavers (right), department commander of France, presents check for \$2,436 for the St. Jude Children's Research hospital program to Earl Franklin Jr., chairman of the National Commission on Children and Youth, as National Cdr. John M. (Jack) Carey looks on during the October conference. The money was raised by Vernon P. Fleming of Otha T. Spriggs Post 21, Crailheim, West Germany.



## NEWS for LEGIONNAIRES

### TAPS

The Taps Notice mentions, whenever possible, those Legionnaires who have held high National or Department Office in the Legion, US Government, or other forms of national prominence.

**Guido Blanda**, past commander of Col. Francis Vigi Post 1093, New York City, died Sept. 4.

**Arden B. Smith**, 80, of Oak Grove, LA died July 29, 1978. He was active in Legion affairs, serving as Louisiana Department commander 1941-42.

**C. J. Acosta**, 55, died Oct. 8 in Napoleonville, LA. He served in various department and national capacities and was Louisiana Department commander 1967-68.

**Harold L. Reedy**, 77, past commander of Edward Feely Post in Brookfield, IL, died in Lakeland, FL Aug. 22.

**Jack Arthur Stockman**, 51, of San Bruno, CA died Oct. 5. He had served as California department adjutant from 1959 to 1967.

**John Shaleman**, 54, of Dishore, PA died Aug. 20. He was Pennsylvania department vice commander in 1976-77.

**John J. Dean**, 66, of Erie, PA died Sept. 11. He was Pennsylvania department vice commander in 1963-64.

**Max Hans Wagner**, 74, died July 7 in Boca Raton, FL. He was a member of the Legion's Fur Post 1049 in New York City.

**Daniel W. Shaub** of Lancaster, PA died October 7. He was active in Pennsylvania department affairs retiring as adjutant in 1963.

**Willis J. Hall** of Randolph, NY died recently. He was a past commander of Randolph Post 181 and a charter member of the Randolph Last Man's Club.

**Lt. Gen. A. D. Sheppard** (ret), 82, died Sept. 25 at Doniphan, MO. A member of The American Legion, he served in WWI and WWII. He had served longer as adjutant of the Missouri National Guard than any one in the state's history.

Photo Credits: Charles Neubaum and ALNS Staffers Ralph Burris and David E. Spaner.

### OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, 700 Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46206. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

#### AIR

Association of the 4th Fighter Group (WWII) —(June). Leroy A. Nitschke, 8204 Henze Court, St. Louis, MO 63123

17th Bomb Group (34th, 37th, 95th & 432nd squadrons in MTO, ETO). Plans reunion Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1, 1979, in Colorado Springs, CO. Contact Bill Frymire, 4810 Garden Place, Colorado Springs, CO 80907.

429th Split Arrow Squadron, 2nd Bomb Group, 15th Air Force (Sept. 14, 15 and 16, 1979). Contact Wilbur W. Brown, 108 S. Crawford Street, Danville, IL 61832.

#### ARMY

The 4th Field Artillery Association (Mountain Pack)—Sept. 8, 1979, Fayetteville, NC). Contact W. L. Crawford, 416 Wayberry Drive, Fayetteville, NC 28303

202nd AAA (AW) Bn (WWII)—(July 1-3, Santee, SC). Les Izard, 8912 West 79th Terrace, Overland Park, KS 66212

Co B, 66th Signal Bn—(July). Francis Cox, 1109 Sunset Drive, Blue Springs, MO 64015

#### NAVY

74th NCB (WWII, Korea, Vietnam)—(July). Ray Gartsiki, 4148 West Oakdale Ave., Chicago, IL 60641

Navy 107, Fleet Post Office, NYC. (June 4, 5, 6). Contact Russell B. Barbour, 123 Rosebriar Drive, Longwood, FL 32750.

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search for Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers. Please contact CID #\_\_\_\_, The American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, 700 Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46206.

Fort Gordon, GA—Need information recalling an assault on Dale F. Eastman while on a military bus Jan. 20, 1967. Contact CID 538.

Co A 76th Eng Bn Const, Camp Eiler, Korea—Need witnesses for back injury sustained by Wesley Malcolm McMillan in August, 1964. Contact CID 539.

USMC Platoon 221, Paris Island, SC—Need information concerning back injury sustained by Leroy M. Nelson during basic training in May, 1945. Contact CID 540.

290th Regt, 75th Inf Div—Need a witness to knee injury sustained by John Elmer Ogden while on obstacle course in July, 1943, at Camp Fannin, Tyler, TX. Contact CID 541.

2nd Marine Div—Mrs. Harold J. Ralph is seeking persons who served with her husband while the division was stationed at Nagasaki, Japan, from Sept. 23, 1945 to June, 1946. Contact CID 542.

10th Mountain Div—Roland N. Venne is seeking comrade who was in Mason General Hospital, New York, after serving at Camp Swift, Italy, in September, 1944. Contact CID 543.

Acorn Div—Witnesses needed to verify that Curtis Alton Young contracted pneumonia in May, 1945, while stationed at Faulkenstein, Germany. Contact CID 544.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a Post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unlisted life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

L. R. Pierce (1978), Hays-Scott Post 112, Morning Sun, IA

Vincent Laska (1979), Rio Rancho Post 118, Rio Rancho, NM

Lancelot C. Hescher, Robert L. Rose, Ansel L. Russell Sr. (all 1979), Douglas Laws Post 52, Harrodsburg, KY

Harold Lorenz, Charles Stoltenberg (1978), Lawrence Schulz (1977), Post 87, Alexandria, MN

Edward Kennerd, Daniel P. La Placa, Floyd Richardson (all 1978), Panama Canal Post 1, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Oluf T. Jensen (1978-79), East St. Louis, IL Post 53

Frank Marronc (1978), Joyce Kilmer Post 25, Milltown, NJ

Norbert T. Glancey (1978), Hales Corners Memorial Post 299, Hales Corners, WI

Merle Daniels, Peter L. Roche (1978), Memorial Post 141, West Palm Beach, FL

Clifford Campbell, Edward E. Corbett, John W. Mason, Daniel J. McGuire, Bernhart J.

Mundt, Reardon Neil, Alfred E. Poscal, Everett Sampson, Frank C. Solosky, Andrew E. Wilson (all 1977), C. Floyd Wagner (1959), Bill R. Wickens (1955), Cecil M. Thompson, Alvin Weideman, Gerald D. Wilcox, Merlin M. Anderson, Robert G. Briggs, Mack V. Dinsmoore, Robert D. Gordon, Russell H. Hartley, Kenneth W. Hess, Forrest Mills, Bryce Parkinson (all 1975), Ernest Sebastian (1976). Berryhill Post 165, Midland, MI

Robert V. Bruce (1974), Alan B. Jensen (1975), Rudy Rohr (1978), John J. Flavio and Helen M. Campbell (both 1979), Redwood, CA Post 105.

Chris Ashford, Albert W. Jennings (1978), Wallace Simpson Post 29, Denver, CO

George Hagmann (1978), Park Falls, WI Post 182.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, 700 Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, IN 46206."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## VA's Q & A Corner

**Q. May I use my GI Bill educational entitlement to attend medical school in Mexico?**

*A. If the foreign school and your training program are approved by VA, you may attend school outside the United States. To obtain the list of approved schools and additional information call or visit your nearest VA regional office.*

**Q. I am a Vietnam era veteran and wish to use my GI educational benefits. However, I am confused as to a specific direction and need assistance in planning a program. Will VA help me?**

*A. VA provides comprehensive educational and vocational counseling to veterans who need this type of help. Visit your nearest VA regional office.*

**Q. What is considered reportable income which affects veterans' pension payments, and when is it reported?**

*A. All sources of income received in the course of a year should be reported prior to each January 1 or at the time a change in income occurs. An annual questionnaire is mailed to most pension recipients on Nov. 1 of each year. The law allows certain income to be excluded and VA will make this determination.*

Full information is available at any Veterans Administration office.



# Veterans Newsletter



**POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR MARINE CORPS JROTC INSTRUCTORS...**Immediate positions are available for retired officers and staff NCOs to serve as Marine Corps JROTC instructors in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas...Retired Marine officers serve as senior Marine instructors (SMIs) and retired staff NCOs as Marine instructors (MIS)...The 4th Marine Corps District has an opening for a Senior Marine Instructor at Greenup County High School, Greenup, KY. Contact Capt. Joe Welsh at 215-755-4881...Two schools have openings in the 6th Marine Corps District. A. Crawford Mosley High School, Panama City, FL., needs a senior Marine instructor, while Rule High School, Knoxville, TX, needs a senior Marine instructor and a Marine instructor. Capt. R. M. Michaux is the contact at 404-221-6876...In the 8th Marine Corps District, Adams City High School, Commerce City, CO, has an opening for a Marine instructor. Contact Capt. Fred Parish at 504-361-2523...River Rouge High School, River Rouge, MI., and Southside High School, Muncie, IN, have an opening for a senior Marine instructor. Des Moines Technical High School, Des Moines, IA, needs a Marine instructor, while Romeoville, IL, needs a senior Marine instructor and Marine instructor...Contact in the 9th Marine Corps District is 1st Lt. Robert Monnie at 816-926-6437...The 12th Marine Corps District has three openings for a Marine instructor at Campbell Union High School, San Jose, CA, and one Marine instructor opening at North High school, Bakersfield, CA. Contact is Capt. George Malone at 415-765-6642...Marines interested in certification as an instructor should contact one of the district's project officers, or write CMC, (Code OTTU-36), Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380.

**TIME LIMITATION IS EXPIRING FOR NSL INSURANCE CONVERSION...**The time limitation for conversion of "W" National Service Life Insurance contracts is rapidly expiring...The issuance of NSLI policies with numbers preceded by "W" began in January, 1959...The "W" prefix was assigned to policies after exchange or conversion of "RS" insurance, which is renewable term life insurance issued to persons discharged from service between April 25, 1951, and Dec. 31, 1956...The "RS" policies are known as Veterans Special Term Insurance...The Legion's National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission noted that many veterans holding "W" type insurance are not aware that they cannot keep the limited

convertible (W prefix) five-year level premium term policies indefinitely...These policies may not be renewed after age 50...If insurance coverage is desired after the insured's 50th birthday, the "W" type policies must be converted to a permanent plan...The earlier the conversion is made, the lower the premium will be.



"We owe our existence to the World War I veterans," Patrick G. Breen of Illinois has declared in support of a special pension program for WWI veterans. Breen is a member of the National Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

**NOTICE TO EDITORS OF LEGION PUBLICATIONS**  
... The Veterans Administration information service is offering without charge a bi-weekly mailing of cartoons that urge veterans to contact the VA for information on benefits. The cartoons have been prepared for the VA by such top cartoonists as Mort Walker, a recipient of the Legion's Fourth Estate Award, Bud Sagendorf and others... If your publication is not now receiving these cartoons and you would wish to be placed on the mailing lists, write: Don Foxvog, Information Service 064, Veterans Administration, Room 912, 810 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20420.

**DEADLINES REPEATED ON STATE BONUSES FOR VIETNAM VETERANS...**Time is running out for North Dakota bonus applications for Vietnam era veterans, with the filing deadline set for Dec. 31, 1978...Michigan's Vietnam bonus still has two years before expiration, with a filing deadline of June 30, 1980...New Hampshire and Illinois filing deadlines were scheduled to expire last year but both states now have indefinite extensions...Vermont and Massachusetts are other states with no deadline on filing applications...Two states still are accepting applications for Korean and World War II service bonuses—Massachusetts and Illinois...Veterans from the states still accepting bonus applications should contact veterans' affairs agencies of their home states for further information.



## Veterans Benefits

the veteran's family income will be considered in arriving at his yearly income. Under present law, several kinds of income are excluded.

The new system indexes pension rates to the Consumer Price Index on the same basis as Social Security. It will provide automatic pension increases to keep pace with the cost-of-living and ensure that VA pensions will not be reduced solely because of Social Security increases.

World War I and Mexican Border War veterans will receive special consideration under the new law. An additional \$800 will be added to their income support level. The amount over the maximum annual income that can be received by a veteran requiring aid and attendance without giving up his right to free drugs from the VA has been raised from \$500 to \$1000. The bill will also provide a new rate for surviving spouses who are so disabled as to be confined to their homes. A so-called "grandfather" provision permits veterans receiving pensions under the present law to stay under that program if they choose. Their rates will remain the same; however, their pen-

sions will not be reduced by Social Security increases.

Other maximum annual rates in the new law:

Veteran with one dependent . \$4,651  
Each additional child ..... 600  
Veteran in need of aid and attendance ..... 5,680  
Same veteran with one dependent ..... 6,781  
Surviving spouse of veteran .. 2,379  
Same spouse with one child .. 3,116

The Legion worked closely with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA), chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, and Rep. Ray Roberts (D-TX), chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, and Rep. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-MS), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Compensation, Pension and Insurance, in formulating the new laws. ■

## Correction

Winners of the color guard contests at the national convention in New Orleans last August were:

Senior Color Guard: The First National Bank of Chicago Post 985, Chicago, IL.

Junior Color Guard: Buccaneers, Post 1, Milwaukee, WI.

Winners were incorrectly reported in the October issue.

## American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Sept. 30, 1978

The following is an actual case from the files of The American Legion Life Insurance Plan:

A 48-year old Legionnaire died of a heart attack. He paid a total of \$108.00 for this insurance; his widow was awarded \$6,600.

Benefits Paid January 1, 1978—  
September 30, 1978 ..... \$ 2,076,080.00  
Benefits Paid Since April 1958 ..... \$27,118,744.00  
Basic Units In Force (Number) .... 196,250.5  
New Applications Approved  
Since January 1, 1978 ..... 3,343  
New Applications Declined ..... 1,034  
New Applications Suspended ..... 1,053  
(Applicants failed to return health form)

"Effective January 1, 1978 the 10% 'across the board' increase will be extended to December 31, 1978"

The American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of the American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Effective Jan. 1, 1976, death benefits range from \$60,000 (6 units through age 29, 25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps of \$125 (½ unit at age 75 or over). Previously, maximum was 4 units. This protection is available throughout life, as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to six units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for further details.

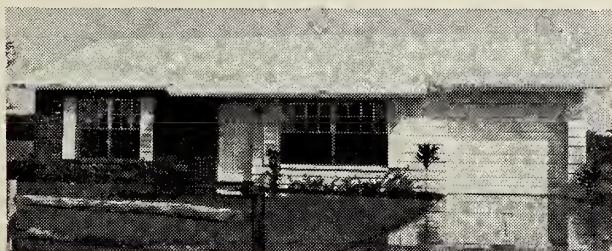
# ★ ★ VETERANS! ★ ★

**Buy your lifetime of Florida  
vacations now with**

**NO CASH DOWN\*  
NO CLOSING COSTS!**

For less than \$270\* a month, you can own your 2 or 3 bedroom home on a landscaped lot plus Florida's year-round sunshine. Prices start at \$28,790. Act now before inflation drives prices up!

All homes at Independence Village are eligible for a VA guaranteed mortgage, which



\*100% VA mortgage for qualified veterans. Prices subject to change without notice. Principal and interest of \$242.31 based on 30 yr. 9½% VA mortgage. Real estate taxes and insurance estimated at \$27.01. (Model shown starts from \$30,890)

means no cash down, no closing costs and low monthly payments. No need to dip into your savings.

With 7 plans to choose from we have a home to suit you. (One especially designed for disabled veterans.)

Beat inflation and cold weather. You deserve your share of the warm Florida lifestyle now. Send coupon today for your **FREE** Independence Village information kit.

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(813) 697-3434

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

I am interested in a home with ☐ 2 bedrooms ☐ 3 bedrooms





## BRIEFLY

# ABOUT BOOKS

*Reading matter that may interest you.*

**The Eisenhowers: Reluctant Dynasty**, by Steve Neal. DOUBLEDAY, \$10.95. An account of the Eisenhower Presidency with some new facts and personal anecdotes.

**The Killing Zone**, by Frederick Downs. W. W. NORTON, \$9.95. The personal account of a 23-year-old Army lieutenant in Vietnam, leading younger men in a hostile jungle.

**The American Walk Book**, by Jean Craighead George. E. P. DUTTON, \$10.00. An introduction to our country's major nature trails and historic walks, with a guide to historic sites along each trail.

**The Ticking of the Clock**, by John Langone. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$8.95. The author talks about one of the great mysteries, why do we age? He also deals with attempts at rejuvenation, and how one can come to terms with the aging process.

**Military Archaeology**, by Terry Gander. E. P. DUTTON (AZTEX), \$17.75. A collectors' guide to the relics of the two World Wars, covering uniforms, badges, weapons, etc.

**God and the Astronomers**, by Robert Jastrow. W. W. NORTON, \$7.95. Dr. Jastrow discusses some fascinating developments in astronomy and tells of their theological implications.

**The Penny Capitalist: How to Build a Small Fortune from Next to Nothing**, by Algernon Horatio. ARLINGTON HOUSE, \$10.00. The title tells it all, but there is a warning that this is no get-rich-quick scheme.

**The Official Rules**, by Paul Dickson. DELACORTE PRESS, \$8.95 (\$4.95 in paper). A compilation of 1,200 rules, laws and other wisdom such as Cheops' Law: "Nothing ever gets built on schedule or within budget."

**Oceanographic Institutions**, by Peter Limburg. THOMAS NELSON, INC., \$8.95. The new frontier is the sea and this book tells how science studies it and its infinite potential.

**Stress Disorders Among Vietnam Veterans**, by Charles R. Figley, Ph.D.

BRUNNER & MAZEL, \$12.95. Concerning the psychological problems of veterans of the Vietnam War. The author wrote on this subject in the September issue of this magazine.

**Baby Taming**, by Peter Mayle. CROWN (HARMONY), \$7.95. Young parents will be told about tactics, secret weapons, booby traps and other means of coping with the very young.

**Life Span**, edited by Robert M. Veatch. HARPER & ROW, \$12.95. By 2050 the average life span may be increased by 45 years. But this will bring problems, and this report describes them.

**Gyro: The Life and Times of Lawrence Sperry**, by William Wyatt Davenport. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, \$14.95. About the fearless pilot whose inventions played a vital role in the development of flying.

**The Teamsters**, by Steven Brill. SIMON & SCHUSTER, \$10.95. Story of a powerful union and the people who control it. It also tells what it does for its 2.3 million members who do more than drive trucks.

**You Can Save a Life**, by Bradley Smith and Gus Stevens. SIMON & SCHUSTER, \$8.95. What to do in an emergency. Covers heart failure, drugs, accidents, etc.

**The Complete Book of Automotive Collectibles**, by Jack Martells. CONTEMPORARY BOOKS, \$14.95. How to have fun and earn dividends from collecting components of the classic cars of bygone years.

**Growing Up Italian**, by Jerry Della Femina and Charles Sopkin. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$8.95. "Growing up Italian" in Brooklyn was not as joyous and romantic as is often portrayed. It was a tough life in an enclave that wanted to remain Italian.

**The Weimar Chronicle, Prelude to Hitler**, by Alex de Jonge. PADDINGTON PRESS, \$12.95. The story, in text and photos, of the Weimar Republic that preceded Hitler's Nazi Germany.

**A Hymnal, The Controversial Arts**, by William F. Buckley, Jr. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$10.95. A collection of essays on modern society, and some of the personalities who have been highlights of it.

**Robots**, by Jasia Reichardt. THE VIKING PRESS, \$17.95 (\$7.95 in paper). A pictorial survey of robots, past, present and those still to come.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

## Australian Turnaround

lia" and its objectives. On one occasion, addressing a convention of 400 businessmen, he exhorted them to stand up and defend the business system.

"How can I explain to the people that private enterprise is the best system for the average Australian if management cannot be bothered explaining it to their own employees?" he asked.

He suggested they spend less time talking to their government, which he said is committed to free enterprise, and more time talking "to employees who are often skeptical, and who often do not have a clear understanding of the benefits they derive from productive enterprise . . . Employees should not have to read in a newspaper the fate of the firm for which they work."

Another indicator of progress under "Enterprise Australia," besides improved labor relations, is the swing from the radical left to the mainstream of politics which Keavney says was evident at the Labour Party conference last June. One of the two largest states, Victoria, voted to modify the commitment to nationalization in the platform, and the other, New South Wales, supported a proposal to discuss whether the word "socialism" in the platform is relevant now.

One Labour spokesman observed: "The old enemy—capitalists—no longer exist. Today in our society, corporate management has reached the stage where real ownership of capital is all of us sitting. There are no capitalists of a form you can identify."

According to Keavney, responsible leaders of the Labour Party are making it clear that they do not believe "Socialism and nationalism are the proper goals of the Party; rather, that the Party's function is to contribute to the efficient working of our mixed economy."

"Australia is going through its most strike-free period in five years," Keavney points out. "For every trade unionist planning disruption, 10 or more are sitting down with management, trying to promote the common interest."

He said that the popular overseas image of Australian industry continually being held up for ransom by left-wing or Communist officials or condemned by left-wing Labour politicians is no longer valid.

"The tide has turned," he empha-



sizes, "and it is time that the world knows about it."

"Enterprise Australia" is no longer being seen as "defending business." Keavney sums up. "We are recognized as an organization that is demonstrating to the public that the main beneficiary of private enterprise is the community itself. We are proving this by facts and figures, showing that employees are getting a 'fairer share' than they, or even some managements, knew."

"We are getting people to see that greater productivity is needed if all sections of our society are to enjoy continuing and greater prosperity. As John F. Kennedy used to say, 'A rising tide lifts all boats.'"

Keavney concluded that the philosophy of "Enterprise Australia" is summed up in an old Chinese proverb "Tell me, I'll forget. Show me, I may remember. Involve me, I'll understand."

Jennings says that the help he has given "Enterprise Australia" over the past two years is merely a nationwide version of what he and a partner, Sherman Rogers, did on a citywide basis in Racine and Kenosha, WI and Massillon, OH almost 40 years ago, just before World War II, under the sponsorship of American Legion Posts in those cities. Their work in Wisconsin was financed by contributions from industrialists and others who wanted to correct the national "image" of that part of Wisconsin as being "Little Moscow." It involved an Americanism campaign to bring "Idle Dollars and Idle Men" together for community harmony, and was publicly acclaimed a success by both employers and unionists.

The Massillon project to weld public opinion into a unified effort to move the city out of the economic doldrums of 1939 was paid for by the American Economic Foundation, of which Jennings is now a trustee. The Legion Post was praised for its leadership.

Among Jennings' prominent clients are TRW, Inc., and the Singer Co. in the United States, and, overseas, Britain's Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, a giant conglomerate known as GKN.

All publish reports to employees with colorful graphics and charts explaining in simple terms where the company's income goes. Highlight of TRW's report, for instance, is that out of every dollar available for payrolls and profits (after other expenses are paid), 91.3 cents goes for payroll and fringe benefits, 4.1 cents

(Continued on page 36)

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**\*\$5-\$6 an hour**

■ "On Saturdays, my big day, I take in \$45 to \$55. Other days I average less, but I figure I make between \$5 to \$6 per hour ... and sometimes more. I am presently enlarging my shop, and thank BELSAW and their fine equipment for making it possible."

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Frank Sartin  
Grandview, Washington 98930

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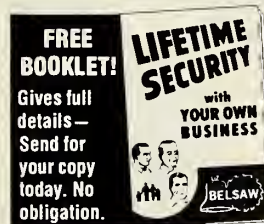
■ "I was disabled by an accident while employed as an iron worker. They declared me 100% disabled and said I'd never work again. I don't think I could work for anyone else but I started my sharpening business part-time and now it's turned into a full-time job with more work than I can do"

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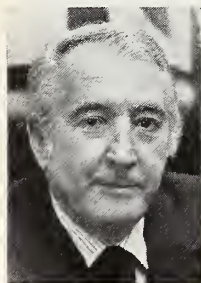
## Should Crime Victims Get Federal Payments?

**T**HE THOUSANDS of innocent persons who annually suffer personal injury as a result of a rising crime rate are not simply statistics compiled and classified for national victimization reports. They are contributing members of society whose lives have been tragically altered because they have had the misfortune to become victims of criminal acts of violence.

The trauma of the brutal criminal experience is very often just the beginning of the suffering endured by victims. Frequently there are enormous medical expenses, long-term or permanent physical disabilities, lost earnings and severe psychological injuries. Existing remedies—such as private insurance, social welfare programs and restitution—have proven inadequate in meeting the needs of crime victims.

Therefore, many victims or their survivors are made to suffer the further injury of being left to cope with their substantial burdens as best they can.

Within the last decade there has been a growing awareness of the need for government to provide compensation to innocent victims of crime. Initiative at the federal level is needed to encourage states to establish crime victim compensation programs and to assist those states that already operate such programs. Under a federal program, grants would be made available to help the states in financially assisting those victims who suffer personal injury as a result of criminal acts of violence.



**Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-NJ)**

Ironically, in a society where we, quite properly, make every effort to ensure that imprisoned offenders are treated humanely and provided with medical attention, decent housing, and food and clothing, innocent victims of the criminal offenders too often must care for their injuries unassisted. Millions of taxpayer dollars are spent to rehabilitate offenders in an attempt to ensure that they do not re-enter society embittered and angry; yet, little has been done to counter those same feelings in innocent victims.

Government programs to compensate victims of criminal injury carry the direct benefit of financial aid to victims. However, the existence of these programs may have greater implications for the criminal justice system. Compensation programs may generate increased reporting of crime and better victim cooperation as eligibility requirements for benefits. More importantly, the mere existence of these programs may renew public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system is an integral aspect of government's ability to fulfill its law enforcement function because citizen participation is needed at all levels of the criminal justice process.

*Peter W. Rodino, Jr.*

**A** FEDERAL PROGRAM to aid crime victims certainly has euphonic appeal, but unfortunately it sounds better than the sense it makes. Before launching still another enormously expensive welfare program, we must ask whether compensating victims of state crime is a federal responsibility.

Each state makes and enforces its own criminal laws, something neither Washington nor any other state can do. Therefore, if compensation is due, a state should compensate its own crime victims without shifting the burden to those not sharing its law enforcement powers. If a state wishes to do so, it ought not expect others to underwrite its generosity.

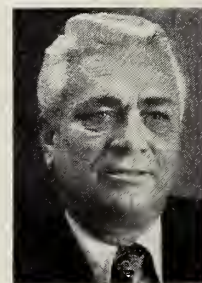
Although federal compensation for state crime victims purports to assume for Washington a share of the responsibility for the crime, in reality it merely conduits that responsibility to the taxpayers of the other 49 states—none of whom were able to prevent the crime in the first place. Thus, Kansas would be required to pick up the tab for street crime in New York.

The charge that the federal government is doing nothing for crime victims is simply false. The government is already providing billions of dollars in assistance to the injured and disabled of this country without asking how they were afflicted. Why should there now be a special federal fund for such a restricted group? Why should the federal government pay someone knocked on the head by a bandit, while ignoring someone with an identical injury from an accident? In each case, the victim is just as injured and the federal government has had as little responsibility for its cause.

Federal aid to crime victims merely follows the long-discredited notion that any problem can be spent away. But if ever there were a problem with the size to expose that fallacy, then crime is it. America is so awash in a sea of crime, that it is almost quixotic for the federal government to undertake the unprecedented task of treating all the casualties. Moreover, to do so only pours millions on the wrong end of the problem. A crime victim would rather society have prevented his victimization in the first place than give him band-aids afterwards.

Perhaps federal compensation could be justified if it would reduce crime. On the contrary, it merely uses public funds to tidy up after offenders who themselves make no contribution. In a very real sense, it merely takes money from one victim to pay another, while the one truly responsible may take unjustifiable pride in having made victims of us all.

**NO**



**Rep. Charles E. Wiggins (R-CA)**

*Charles E. Wiggins*



### A Very Special Christmas

trove for the children. They were delighted with the fancy, fluorescent silk that is used for signal flags. There was enough so that each received a gayly colored scarf. There were three sweatshirts emblazoned "U.S.S. Bunker Hill" that went to the biggest boys. The girls almost fought over six pair of skivvy-shirts. My leather gloves, identification bracelet and a broken watch became wonderful presents, as well as sunglasses and spare flight goggles. I ripped the mouton fur from my flight jacket for a tiny girl who had been blinded by phosphorous. She had never smiled before that moment. Somehow all my other Christmases paled before that tremulous smile. For Sarah there was perfume and a pair of pearl earrings that my wife never missed.

And there in that schoolhouse, in the tropical rain, I taught them "Jingle Bells" and "Over the Hills to Grandma's House," and I learned the Polynesian words to a native song that says, "The Sea Will Bring You Home Each Year." My favorite, though, was the one they sang to me after much giggling consultation with Sarah. "Som, Som, Dear Uncle Som; we are glad you are back on Guam." I told them about mistletoe and then had to kiss each little girl, and Sarah had to kiss each little boy. I have to admit that I thought about kissing Sarah, but decided that life was complicated enough.

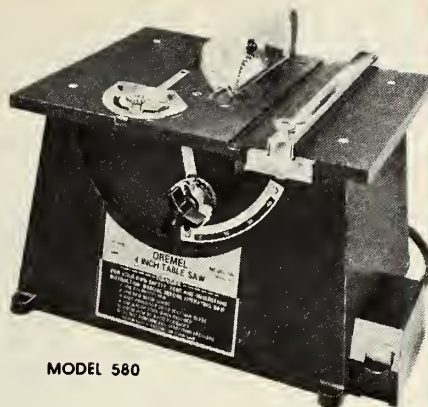
That was a very special Christmas. Perhaps, if I live long enough, there will be one to top it, but I don't think so. I never went back to the school because I was afraid that the magic of that evening would disappear in the light of an ordinary day, that the children would turn out to be ordinary children and that Sarah would turn into an ordinary woman instead of a princess. I never went back, but I never forgot either. One does not forget that kind of a Christmas. ■

### A Lot of Education

The 1,900,000 veterans and active duty personnel who received Veterans Administration payments for educational assistance during Fiscal Year 1977 brought total participation under the current GI Bill to more than 7,000,000.

### Land Office Business

More than \$150 billion in credit has been extended to armed forces veterans for home buying since 1944 under the Veterans Administration GI Bill loan guaranty program.



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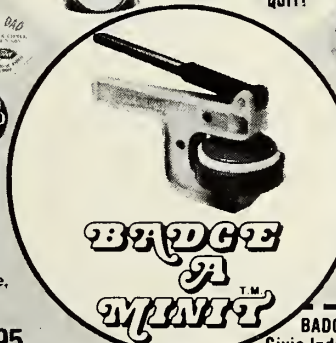
Badges are great motivators! Personalize buttons for children, create yo-yos, keychains, pendants. Great for favors at hospitals and homes. Parts cost just pennies each.

### FAMILY FUN!

Here is the great, new hobby that all America is talking about and the entire family is enjoying. Badge-A-Minit makes badges, belt buckles and other novelties that say what you want them to. Anything that can be printed on paper (and more) can be put on a badge with the system that is simple and inexpensive. The possibilities for designs and fun are unlimited. Fun to make, fun to wear and display.



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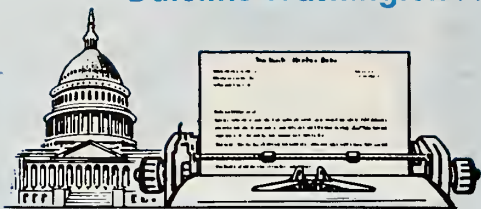
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## Dateline Washington . . .



## CONGRESS VOTES RIGHTS FOR ALL, BUT . . . DRIVE BEGUN TO SHORTEN WORK WEEK. GOVERNMENT WILL TRY JOB 'FLEXITIME.'

In recent years Congress has voted out a series of laws extending job rights all over the land...rights to equal opportunity, against discrimination because of sex, race, religion, for equal pay to women, and demanding safety in the working place. But not on Capitol Hill.

There are some 12,000 employees in the House and 6,000 in the Senate, and the principal right they have is the right to quit if they don't like their hours, pay or conditions. Efforts in both chambers to withdraw the rights exemptions failed for the umpteenth time in the last session of Congress.

According to one study the female staffers on Capitol Hill get about \$7,000 less than the males doing the same kind of work.

Opponents of reform insist it's not a matter of discrimination, but rather that the legislators cherish their present freedom to hire for political, geographical or personal reasons.

Little heard from yet, but potentially a threat to the standard 40-hour work week, is a movement initiated by a small group of unionists. The All Unions Committee would seek to achieve the shorter week through collective bargaining, but some proponents would try legislation to reduce the 40-hour week established by Congress in 1938.

Enthusiasm for the shorter week comes from the post-war baby-boom generation of workers who want more leisure time, and not simply more pay. Some unions have already responded to this demand by getting more time-off holidays for their members. Government and management, concerned with the inflationary impact of a shorter work week, generally oppose the idea.

With little more than a murmur of protest from suspicious labor unions, the President has signed legislation permitting a three-year experiment in "flexitime," that is, permitting federal employees to decide what hours they will work on the job.

The job flexibility would be limited, within a band of daily working hours (such as 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.) and the

employees would have to be on the job during core hours (such as between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m.). Other variances, such as a nine-hour work day, would also be permissible. "Flexitime" has already caught on in private industry, with an estimated 3.5 million employees participating.

Sponsors say "flexitime" will increase productivity and morale, decrease absenteeism and tardiness, and in the words of one enthusiast, "humanize work."

### PEOPLE & QUOTES

#### HUNGRY LAWYERS I

"We may be on our way to a society overrun by hordes of lawyers hungry as locusts." Chief Justice of the U.S. Warren Burger.

#### HUNGRY LAWYERS II

"I think we've got too many lawyers who value money more than justice." Ex-Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

#### NO OSTRICH HE

"I do not believe that sticking one's head into the sand is the best solution to difficult problems in the world." National Security Adviser Brzezinski.

#### U.S. STRONGEST

"There is no doubt in my mind that the U.S. is the most powerful country in the world." Defense Secy. Harold Brown.

#### DOUBLE STANDARD

"In our society, there is somewhat of a double standard on this issue, where soft drugs, marijuana, have become a sociological fact of life." NATO Chief Alexander Haig.

#### NEWS THREAT

"Our task of reporting the news at home and abroad is now under its greatest threat and sternest challenge in this country's history." UPI Editor-in-Chief, H. L. Stevenson.

#### LOOKING GOOD

"In business, success is ultimately measured by money. But in government, success is based on the appearance of success. The primary concern is to look good." Asst. Secy. of Commerce Frank Weil.

#### RED TAPE PUZZLE

"Government is much more difficult to run than a business. It's almost impossible to make it more efficient." Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chmn. Robert McKinney.

#### ONE, TWO, THREE

"One regulation may produce a good result. So may two. So may three. But at some point, people begin to perceive . . . that they are being harassed and they then become alienated." Denver Lawyer Craig Barnes.

#### HOW TO GET DECENCY

"How to activate decency and teach it to stop feeling deficient because of its low quotient of drama is obviously one of the urgent problems of modern society." Critic Diana Trilling.

#### SAME RESULTS

"We have had for over a century now . . . an infinite variety of juvenile delinquency programs . . . Not a single such program works better than no program at all." NYU Prof. Irving Kristol.

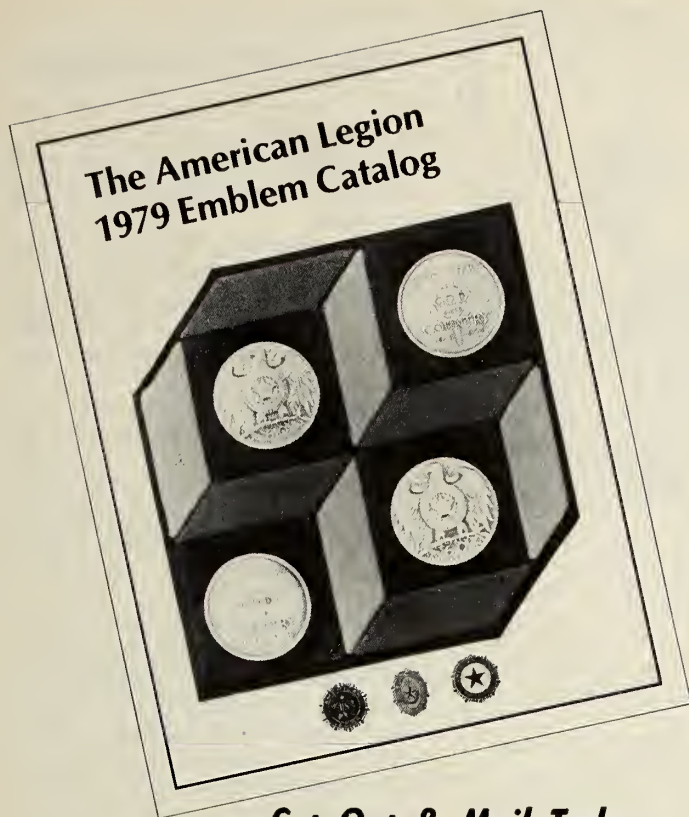
#### LOGIC OF PROFIT

"Working through great corporations, men are able for the first time to utilize world resources with an efficiency dictated by the objective logic of profit." Banker George Ball.

#### RATINGS THREAT

"The most serious threat to television and its claim to First Amendment freedoms is not the FCC or the Supreme Court or an imperial Presidency, but the runaway television rating process." TV Critic Ed Friendly.





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Walter H. Strick  
Campbell, California

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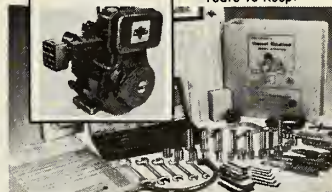
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## More Competition In Retailing. Salvage Metal Prices Up. Christmas Gift-Giving Guide. Legalized Betting Spreading.

**You can trim your food and health-care bills if you take advantage of new competitive developments in retailing.** Here's where the action is emerging:

**GENERIC PRODUCTS** (also called "no frills"): A growing number of the big food chains—spearheaded by such giants as Jewell, Pathmark and Waldbaum—now offer canned foods, paper products and detergents at 10 percent to 40 percent reductions if you accept the so-called "standard grades." That means the products presumably will work as well, or provide as much nutrition, as fancier types, though they likely won't have the consistency or appearance of the more expensive varieties. Approximately 100 grocery-store items are being sold on a "generic" basis now.

**LIMITED-ASSORTMENT STORES** (also called "box stores"): This is another grocery development, originally pioneered in West Germany. A "box store" sells a restricted line of merchandise—500 items usually is tops—at prices often 30 percent below supermarket prices. The reason "box stores" can do this is because 1) initial investment and inventory are modest, and 2) labor costs are cut to the bone.

**HEALTH-CARE PRODUCTS:** You'll soon notice the effects of accelerated competition in eyeglasses and contact lenses as chain stores move into the optical field as fast as they can get personnel and know-how. Reason: Optical goods are relatively high-priced, high-profit items requiring minimum floor space.

★ ★ ★

If your Legion post, church or other worthy organizations are looking for ways to raise extra money, they might well **consider collecting aluminum cans.** Prices for such salvage metal have risen from 10¢/lb. to 17¢/lb. in just a few months, and that figure should prevail or go even higher, because demand for aluminum is very strong.

- You can judge the weight of your collection this way: **24 cans make a pound.** Also, you can tell whether the cans actually are aluminum by testing with a magnet (it won't stick to aluminum).

- To sell the collection, **contact a salvage center.** If you can't find one in the phone book, call the Aluminum Assn. at 800-223-6830.

★ ★ ★

Prices of Christmas presents this year will be in markedly extreme ranges. A sampling shows:

**GOOD BUYS:** Electronic equipment—digital watches, calculators, TV games, CB radios and (if you shop carefully) TV sets. Competition and technological advances have held tags down.

**VERY EXPENSIVE:** Jewelry, especially if it contains gold or gems.

**NEWCOMER:** Food processors—the kitchen appliances that do a variety of chopping and grinding chores—are on the market in great quantity and variety this year. Moreover, so many manufacturers have entered the arena that prices have plunged as much as 50 percent in the past six months, bringing some models down into the \$40-\$60 class.

★ ★ ★

What the flurry in gambling stocks indicates is that **legalized betting fever is spreading across the nation.** After the success of Atlantic City, some major municipalities think they can increase their revenues and boost employment by legalizing more gambling, particularly the casino type.

Uncle Sam meantime maintains a hands-off stance, because betting laws are state matters. As for federal income taxes on gambling, the rules are: you must report winnings (that includes prizes and awards); you can deduct losses—but only up to the amount of winnings; gambling houses must withhold 20 percent on winnings of \$1,000 or more on races, jai alai, sweepstakes, raffles and wagering pools; and they must report winnings of \$1,000 or more on slot machines, keno and bingo.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

## Australian Turnaround

goes to stockholders, and 4.6 cents is reinvested in the business. This breakdown is roughly typical of most businesses.

Keavney cites GKN's experience as proof of the effectiveness of the "Jennings Formula," to which the company turned when its Brymbo Steel Works was threatened with nationalization.

"For the first time in their history," he told an American audience, "they turned out an employees annual report that showed, in diagrammatic form, that the work force was already receiving 95 cents out of the 'divisible dollar,' after all outside expenses had been paid.

"They sent this report to the homes of all employees, and then had a polling organization, commonly used by unions, poll the employees as to their views on nationalization. They voted 97½ percent to stay with private enterprise. Since then GKN has not had a strike over pay rates."

More significantly, GKN took full-page ads throughout the British Isles to publicize how employees felt about private ownership of their companies. It also publicized its "division of income" figures in the press, opening the eyes of workers in other corporations. Result: Prime Minister Harold Wilson utilized the publicity to get coal miners' acceptance of an anti-inflation plan limiting wage increases to 10 percent. The threatened nationalization of GKN's steel works never materialized.

The objective of Jennings' communication formula is to correct widespread public misunderstanding of profits, which he rates as "the greatest economic delusion of the century."

Even if the federal government establishes sound fiscal and monetary policies, Jennings warns, "Employee cost-push inflation will continue to plague us until and unless both public and private employers correct the monumental disparity between facts and opinions concerning the distribution of national income and corporate income that exists in the minds of a majority of Americans."

To illustrate the economic ignorance that exists not only among the general public, but also among teachers and college students, Jennings frequently cites examples like these:

When Opinion Research asked a cross section of Americans how they thought corporate income was divid-



ed between employee compensation and profits, the answer was 25 percent went to employees and 75 percent for profit. Students of The King's College, at Briarcliff Manor near New York City, polled by Jennings, thought the split was 60-40 in favor of profits.

The facts, according to Jennings, were that 90.6 percent went for employee compensation and the remainder for profits.

A majority—52 percent—of teachers polled by Opinion Research said they believed that the largest portion of national income went to “owners.” The facts, according to Jennings, are that 77.3 percent was distributed as employee compensation. Profits amounted to only 7.8 percent. After taxes, profits came to only 3.5 percent.

Americans polled by Opinion Research thought that 10 percent net on sales after taxes would be a “fair” profit, but they believed manufacturers actually made 20 percent. The facts, says Jennings, are that, historically, after-tax profit on sales averages far less than 4 percent.

Chances of the “Enterprise Australia” concept of labor-management relations being accepted in the United States are not promising. Inquiries of national employer and union organizations revealed little interest.

Heath Larry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said, “Every country has its own problems. ‘Enterprise Australia’ apparently is a good thing for Australia. The unions there were sufficiently concerned about their problem to want to cooperate. That won’t happen here unless the unions reverse their traditional position of being the last to react.”

Al Zack, spokesman for the AFL-CIO, said, “There are so many differences between the Australian and the U.S. systems that it is difficult to see how an American version of ‘Enterprise Australia’ could flourish. U.S. unions do not fight the free enterprise system, and do not advocate Socialism or nationalization of industry.”

Sources at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were not familiar with “Enterprise Australia,” and indicated little interest in it. In a Labor Day message, President Richard L. Lesher did say, however:

“Management and workers are partners in social and economic progress. This is the time for cooperation and mutual understanding rather than divisive actions and the shrill rhetoric of confrontation.” ■

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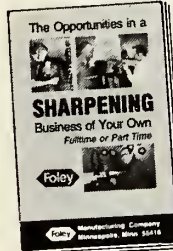
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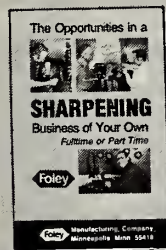
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## Commander's Message

sacrifices to join in the melting pot that would turn them into Americans. Most of the newcomers wasted little time in shedding Old World ways and adopting the customs, the languages and the ideals of their adopted land.

In recent decades, however, this has changed. We find our country being fragmented into a nation of enclaves, as native Americans and newcomers alike insist on retaining separate entities in order to obtain special concessions. This reaches extremes when ethnic groups demand that their children be taught in their native language rather than English. Time was when immigrants flocked to night school to learn English so they could become Americanized as soon as possible.

No criticism is intended here of those who take pride in the lands from which they or their forefathers came. A person is no less an American because he is proud of his roots in some other land. Virtually all of us share such sentiments. However, it is something else when such ties diminish our national unity.

The prime responsibility for such divisiveness seldom lies with the people themselves but with what might be called people brokers who organize blocs and manipulate them. In return for the benefits they obtain for their constituencies, these leaders usually get their support, to help them in their operations.

This sort of thing is not restricted to ethnic and racial blocs. Further fragmentation is evident throughout American society so that we are a house divided as organized groups articulate demands for the aged, consumers, homosexuals, feminists, jailed convicts, etc. Activists who deal in "rights" have even moved in on the small fry, to protect them from such horrors as teachers who believe in discipline. This sort of thing culminated in a recent case in which a 24-year-old man sued his parents for \$350,000 because they had disciplined him years earlier. This, he claimed, had caused him severe emotional distress.

A regular part of our daily news diet consists of accounts of demands and demonstrations by groups demanding "rights" of one kind or another. To take care of "rights" and alleged violations thereof, a whole new legal industry has grown up. In some cases legitimate complaints are at issue, but quite often the claimed "rights" infringe on the legiti-

mate rights of others. This arouses resentment and antagonism among segments of the population who feel that they are being victimized. As a result, dissension and disunity become more widespread.

If the foregoing were the only instances of fragmentation of our national fabric it would be bad enough. Unfortunately, there is much more. We keep hearing about the haves and the have-nots, and opportunists make careers out of exploiting that situation by pitting group against group. Labor and management have long had their differences but their conflicts have taken a new dimension. All too often the public is being held hostage as strikers tie up transit systems, jeopardize public safety, and block the education of our children. This brings new bitterness on the part of the public and further disunity.

Regional antagonisms develop into a form of economic warfare when industries and jobs are shifted from one region to another. The fight for water and energy on the part of states becomes more bitter as shortages develop, and we see the family itself, the basic unity of our society, disintegrating as its members do their own thing, without much regard to the needs or the desires of other members.

That, I think, is the root cause of the growing disunity. We are losing our unity, our sense of purpose as a nation, as too many individuals and too many groups concentrate on what they want, regardless of the common good.

Certainly the United States is not alone in this. In Canada we see a nation so seriously divided that it may part in two. England and Ireland are fragmented, with warring factions in Ireland, and many Scots and Welsh demanding separatism. Throughout Europe there are other schisms in the making, and we see the end result on a global scale in the United Nations which reflects in its many new nations a world in fragments.

Can anything be done to restore the unity that made this country great? I think so. It may sound like a simplification but what is needed at this stage is patriotism. I do not refer to what is often referred to as flagwaving and jingoism, but a sincere love of country that is expressed in working together for this country's good, and placing this country's interest foremost.

It sounds simple but it is not. It means sacrifices, some of them of a profound nature. ■

## Letters to the Editor

### BULL'S EYES

SIR: The excellent article in the June issue, "So Proudly We Hail . . ." prompted me to reissue a staff memo to our Regional Board of Education that emphasizes the flag code and respect for the colors. Evidently others were so prompted, as the memo was published in the NJ State Interscholastic Athletic Assn. Bulletin as well as the Tenn. Secondary School Athletic Assn. News, of Hermitage, TN. Thank you for providing the catalyst for kindling awareness of our heritage through respect for our flag. Having been a Legionnaire for over 30 years, I have thoroughly enjoyed every issue of your excellent publication. Keep up the outstanding job you have always done!

WILLIAM H. LIEBEKNECHT  
Woodstown, NJ

SIR: Congratulations to the editors and staff on some of the recent issues of The American Legion Magazine as the most interesting I can recall. Of particular note is our involvement in Russia in 1918-20 (April). If some of our readers have a further interest in our Russian campaign, there are two books of note; the first, "Ignorant Armies" by E. M. Halliday, is an historic account of the Allied presence in Russia. The second book, "Fifteen Flags," by Ric Hardman is historically correct, well-written fiction.

JAMES LAZENBY  
Macon, GA

### THIS AND THAT

SIR: Is the American Legion goal for America to be no more than "defensive?" Any football coach would be swiftly chased off the field if he announced his planned goal to be nothing more than defense!

RICHARD DILL  
Alexandria, NE

SIR: Illegal aliens who enroll their children in our schools in the U.S. should be compelled to pay their tuition since the parents do not own property nor do they pay taxes. Our burden is too heavy with our own educational expenses.

ELECTRA PEARSON  
Ranger, TX

SIR: American black regiments were not the only units assigned to other armies during WWI. Our 27th and 30th Divisions had units assigned to the Fourth British Army, had Brit-



ish weapons and an attempt was even made to staff the units with British officers.

JOSEPH J. HOFFMAN  
Latrobe, PA

SIR: The April article "When Yanks Fought in Russia," in 1918-19 said they received no campaign medal or ribbon. We, of Company L of the 27th Infantry, received the Victory Medal and Defense Bar with two stars signifying two engagements.

E. K. HARTENSTEIN  
San Antonio, TX

SIR: The September article on "Sgt. York—Rookie to Legend" was most enjoyable and refreshed my memory of this WWI hero. However, your spelling of Major Danforth's name was incorrect—(Danford). I had known him personally since 1915 when he taught at the Academy of Richmond County, Augusta, GA, when I was a student there.

H. P. BURUM, JR.  
Walnut Creek, CA

SIR: While I was happy to see the article on my own First Division,

"Red One" Spans Generations," in your June issue, I was sorry to see so many errors. The first fatalities of the Division, and thus of the war, occurred the night of Nov. 2, when the Second Battalion entered the line, not on Oct. 21, when only the First Battalion went in. Only three men were killed, not 13. I was there. Brig. Gen. Parker commanded the Division from Oct. 19, not the last two months. I enjoyed the article anyway.

CLIFFORD H. OGLE  
Jensen Beach, FL

## REMEMBER "K" RATIONS? SLUMGULLION? "SINKERS" AND "JOE"?

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Paul Dickson

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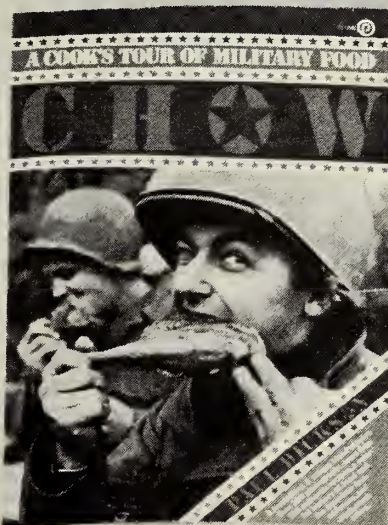
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SIR: I believe there should be an initiative amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Such an amendment would give the people a voice in government to combat the lobbying of special interest groups. It would also provide the framework for recall elections for public officials who violate their oath of office, or do not vote the people's wishes. Such legislation as the recent Proposition 13 would not be needed.

JAMES B. SKELTON, USNR  
West Columbia, SC

SIR: I was saddened to observe the way the media covered the passing of Vice Admiral Ben Moreel, founder of the Navy's famed "Seabee" construction battalion of World War II. Where would the PT boats have docked were it not for the bases built by the Seabees in the Pacific? Where would the planes have landed had not the "quickie" landing strips been installed on the remotest islands. They fought side-by-side with the Marines, these experienced construction men, most of whom left well-established lives at home to build and fight for their country, yet have been practically forgotten since the end of the war. As an ex-Seabee I salute Ben Moreel!

FRED JENSEN  
Jensen Beach, FL

### OFF TARGET

SIR: In the August issue, there are two photos of Cdr. Smith in Paris. The one captioned "Mayor of Paris" is of someone else. The companion photo describing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is also incorrect.

WILLIAM FOWLER  
Chevy Chase, MD

*Our apologies. Presently we are trying to ascertain the identities of the two individuals in the photographs.*



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**Damart**



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

## Vietnam Veteran

green uniform was equated with the war and all associated with it: battle atrocities, Kent State, the fall of Southeast Asia. And it got worse after the war.

"So we used media to show the positive," Lee said. "Affirmative action hadn't helped the vets' image and we avoided the issue of vets if we could."

"We played up the positive, making a statement without shouting it," Lee continued. The Bet on a Vet drive associated veterans with America but as people, not vets or former military per se.

The TV, radio, newspaper and magazine ads had some effect, as veterans' unemployment went down continually for 12 months during this period. (Simultaneously, of course, the economy had spurted forward and overall unemployment rates dropped.)

Closely related to the unemployment myth is that of the ignorant ex-GI. The fact is simply that as educational levels for this generation are higher than any other's, likewise the modern veteran is better educated—or at least schooled—than his World War II or Korean War counterparts. Some six million Vietnam era veterans have taken advantage of the GI Bill for education.

How many have fully used it to get a degree or complete a training course is another question. With high tuition and cost of living in this inflationary age, the educational benefit is a nice base, but hardly enough for many students to live on and pay college costs.

The image of a drug-addicted Vietnam veteran makes for spectacular headlines and exciting TV drama, but comes nowhere close to reality.

While many vets tried the spectrum of drugs easily available in Southeast Asia under trying and lonely war conditions, the number actually using licit or illicit substances on a regular basis as civilians is dramatically lower, and is in line with their peer groups.

A scientific study, "The Vietnam Veteran in Mainstream America," by Charles R. Figley and William T. Southerly of Purdue University, proves this point. They say that half their sample use alcohol and almost a quarter used marijuana at least once a week, but that "most Vietnam veterans are not hooked on drugs."

This writer-veteran suggests that the public worry less about drug use among adult vets and more about it

in the junior and senior high schools where drugs are as prevalent today as they were 10 years ago on college campuses.

There is no empirical evidence that Vietnam veterans are more criminally inclined than the rest of American society. The rising crime among Vietnam veterans coincides with the general rise in crime over the past decade. A review of the 11 percent of the prison population who are Vietnam veterans reveals that a large portion of them were recipients of other than honorable discharges. Many of these other than honorable discharges were issued during the Vietnam era by administrative action and without due process of law. Once released from the service, these veterans found themselves unable to secure employment or V.A. benefits and resorted to crime.

The American Legion, in recognition of this problem, has not only stepped up its long-standing Discharge Upgrade Assistance Program, but has even organized American Legion posts in several prisons throughout the nation. These programs have proven exceptionally successful in states such as Colorado and Tennessee, where they provide the veteran with rehabilitation assistance after everyone else has given up.

More scholarly sources have confirmed what veterans themselves have sensed to be true: the violent veteran is more myth than fact. *Psychology Today* in December 1976 reported a study on this, finding no definite link between military experience and crime. Nor could a significant difference be found between veterans and other civilians in police and disciplinary records. Instead, other factors such as education and economic background loom more important.

Related to crime is the warped, confused mind the Vietnam veteran supposedly has. Again, there is no evidence that Viet vets have any more psychological problems than the public at large, even though they went through a war.

For example, John W. Caknipe recently earned his Ph.D. based on a study (summarized in the September 1978 *VFW Magazine*) of veterans in the Detroit area. He found that of those in VA hospitals for psychiatric care, the "Vietnam era veteran comprised less than 2.3 percent of those being treated." He further found that "Veterans who did not serve in Vietnam were more prone to drug and marijuana abuse."

Another research project, "Urban

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Males of the Vietnam Generation: A Mental Health Perspective," by the Center for Policy Research in New York, thoroughly interviewed a scientific sample of 440 young men on a 10-point mental health scale. "The first conclusion is that veterans in our sample do not differ significantly ... from the non-veterans."

Along the same lines, the Figley-Southerly report of August 1977 conducted interviews with more than 900 Vietnam era veterans from the greater East St. Louis area and found: "Most veterans have achieved a relatively high degree of personal adjustment when viewed as a group." The only mental problem the researchers found was that of recurring dreams and nightmares among the combat veterans.

Veterans seem to be, if anything, stronger and better adjusted mentally than the entire population. That is, if we believe the figures on mentally ill Americans that First Lady Rosalynn Carter and her President's Commission on Mental Health issued to the public. *Parade* magazine quoted the commission's preliminary 1977 report: "One-fourth of the nation's population at any given time is under emotional stress which produces varying degrees of depression and anxiety."

What Mrs. Carter said—"Every single person has problems. Some people cope with them better than others."—applies to veterans also. They can't be lumped together.

CBS commentator Eric Sevareid put it well on October 24, 1977, when he complained of the political and journalistic sensationalism of the Vietnam veteran:

"They are written about as if they were all healthy, happy, young men who were dragged off to a war and came out psychological wrecks, lost and alienated at home because of their war experience. . .

"Even combat for those unfit and if not too prolonged is not psychologically damaging to the normal young man. For many it was emotionally fortifying, the male animal being what it is.

"War brutalizes some men; it ennobles others. But most come out of war essentially what they were when they went into it. It's an undocumented, but fairly safe conjecture to say that most of those now unstable were unstable before they ever saw war. So the painful problem for government and society is to differentiate. There are veterans, and there are veterans."

And most seem quite well adjusted, thank you.

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## The Mapping of America

a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence."

More to the point, the official map of Long's expedition had inscribed across the plains region three significant words: "Great American Desert." That discouraging phrase would be copied onto other maps for decades to come.

While expeditions probed westward, Americans were settling the middle portion of the country in a pattern which was remarkably like one vast map with square coordinates drawn all across it. It was, in fact, the pattern which can be seen today from an airplane flying over the midwestern states, all those straight lines paneling the farm country as regularly as a gigantic tile floor. It happened by design, and once again, Thomas Jefferson's hand was in it.

Those lines on the land were called the rectilinear survey system. A congressional committee chaired by Jefferson set up that system in 1785, when the United States still was under the Articles of Confederation. So simple and logical a land system had never been devised before or since.

Basically, our landscape was to be measured—surveyed—into sets of numbered squares which would provide an arithmetical, unarguable method of land identification. Instead of saying that his land extended to the gnarled elm tree down by Snider Creek (*which elm? on this side of the creek?*), the American landowner would be able to describe his acreage by surveyed section, township, and range.

Starting from southeastern Ohio, near the present-day town of East Liverpool, the westward bulk of this nation literally was staked off into one-mile squares from 1785 on. There were demurrers. George Washington, a surveyor in his earlier years, thought that "the lands are all so versatile in nature that to the end of time they will not, by those who are acquainted therewith, be purchased in either townships or square miles."

But in this case, Jefferson the surveyor was more accurate than Washington the surveyor. The rectilinear system has worked efficiently across almost two centuries and millions upon millions of acres of land bought and sold. Inevitably, this square mesh of lines shows up on our maps, too, and the surveyors who hefted their transits all across the

western landscape were to provide much basic data for the mapping of America.

One of the more intriguing surveys was done by the expedition which traced out the western portion of the boundary between the United States and Canada. By treaty, the United States and Britain had agreed that the 49th parallel would serve as the boundary, and that a boundary commission from each nation would co-operate in the surveying. From 1857 through 1861, then, two teams of surveyors worked across the wilderness between the Strait of Georgia and the Continental Divide, sometimes at odds.

But the survey was accomplished, and onto the maps went the long straight border.

After the Civil War, the U.S. government began in earnest what has been called "the second opening of the West"—the scientific exploration and analysis of the frontier lands. The Army's mapping role which went

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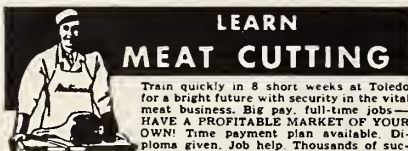
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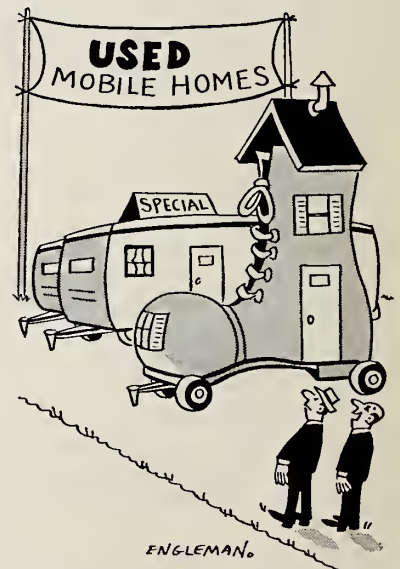
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

back to Lewis and Clark now was carried on by a young West Point graduate, Lt. George M. Wheeler.

Wheeler commanded the project grandly titled the United States Geographical Survey West of the One Hundredth Meridian.

A taskmaster, Wheeler led his party through the Southwest and Colorado, concentrating on practical information: routes of march, settlements for provisioning, canyons and deserts to be contended with. The 50 atlas sheets of maps which resulted from Wheeler's survey at last provided a wide continuous span of



information across a portion of the west. Major Long's "Great American Desert" was getting its portrait now, and proving to be not nearly so hopeless as the dour label had made it seem for the past couple of generations.

A number of other survey parties were in the field at the same time as Wheeler's, and one of them was led by a Civil War veteran who would become the father of the modern U.S. Geological Survey, John Wesley Powell.

Powell's was an outstanding record. He had enlisted in the Union army in April, 1861, as a private; he became a second lieutenant by June, and a captain by November. At Shiloh in the spring of 1862, a Minié ball cost him his right arm. Even that didn't stop Powell. He stayed on as an artillery officer, commanded batteries in almost a dozen more battles, and ended the war with the rank of major.

Powell soon was drawn by the prospect of leading an expedition which would explore down the Colorado River into the Grand Canyon. He led his boatmen through canyon country where, as one of the party said, the river "roars and foams like a wild beast," survived a dramatic moment when he found himself hanging from a cliff by his one arm, and came out a heroic figure in the newspapers of the nation. Powell next signed on to head a survey of the Colorado River region, and it was there that he began to put together his talents in a way which would lead toward a vast undertaking—the topographic mapping of the three million square miles of the U.S.A.

In 1879, Congress consolidated the several separate surveys going on across the west by establishing the U.S. Geological Survey. Two years later, Powell became Director of the agency, and promptly began the national mapping project.

First, Powell's new staff drew from whatever had been done adequately by previous map-makers. Lt. Wheeler's maps of one hundred thousand miles of western territory proved acceptable. There was information scattered throughout the earlier efforts by railroad survey teams, the General Land Office, the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Civil War battlefield maps done by both Union and Confederate officers were found useful.

Then, those sources tapped, Powell and his chief of topography, Henry Gannett, turned south and east. Gannett's crews soon were mapping in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennes-



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see, Virginia, and West Virginia. One of the first areas assigned was Cumberland Gap, that early passageway to the beckoning West. In 1884, another five-state project was begun, this time in the northeast—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

What Powell had set in motion was one of the most colossal undertakings in the history of cartography. By comparison, Great Britain, which with its wonderfully detailed Ordnance Survey maps may be the best-mapped country in the world, is less than one-thirtieth the size of the U.S. The Geological Survey teams did prodigious work—58,000 square miles surveyed and mapped in 1884, 82,000 the next year. By 1894, when Powell retired, he could report that approximately one-fifth of the country had been mapped.

But Powell was overly optimistic. He had told Congress in 1884 that the national mapping could be done in 24 years, in a total of about 2,600

quadrangle maps. Some 40,000 U.S.G.S. quadrangles later, with about three-fourths of the nation covered, the mapping still continues.

Modern mapping has seen some sophisticated changes since Powell's crews set out across the land. Cameras came into use, and added their unblinking exactitude to the art of cartography. In 1924, photography from the air began when the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey used airplanes to map the Mississippi River delta. World War II aerial photography and reconnaissance mapping added immensely in skills and techniques. Next, the space age paid dividends for the map makers; satellites equipped with long-range lenses and remote sensing devices have carried their vantage point several hundred miles above the earth.

As the tools of mapping have changed, so has the audience for maps.

In earlier days, maps might be encountered mostly in the schoolroom, as the palette of colors which denoted all those far lands of the geography book.

Or they perhaps counted most with those who were headed for new climes, the homesteader, the prospector.

Or they were most vivid in the imagination, especially that map contrived by Robert Louis Stevenson for *Treasure Island* which fascinated children of several generations.

But now, in the automotive age, maps are almost a constant in our lives. With the automobile came a vast new road system, and that web of routes brought into our hands this remarkable piece of Americana which steers us all, the road map.

The road map is a fitting final chapter in the chronicle of maps, because it has become perhaps the most useful and universal of them all. Within its folds—if you manage to get it folded again after last using it—waits a positive trove of information. At least one current version designates 15 different types of roads, pinpoints communities according to their size with eight different symbols, and portrays national forests and parks with a pleasant green. On the opposite side are listed every town, city, and county, and a mileage chart is graphed into one corner. You can even, as a bonus, find a list of scenic attractions ranging from light-houses to fish hatcheries.

It is indeed a "sufficient and convenient" piece of work—entirely in the lineage of maps which John Foster began in this country 300 years ago. ■

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16)

## Water— Is There Enough?

there are no fish is that each year the bight has absorbed more than 130 million cubic feet of sludge from the people of New York City alone.

Incredible as it may sound, 40 percent of all water in the urban areas of the developed world is used for flushing the toilet. "To a visitor from another planet," says Harold H. Leich, "it would seem incredible that human beings should solve their problems of personal hygiene by putting their body wastes into public drinking water and then spend billions in a futile effort to restore the water to its original condition."

Where the daily per capita consumption of water for all purposes is only 10 gallons in the underdeveloped world, in a highly industrialized society such as the United States, it is 1,800 gallons. Over 100,000 gallons of water are required to manufacture one automobile, a ton of steel uses 65,000 gallons, a 10-washer laundromat consumes 1,800 gallons a day, and a paper mill as much water as a city of 50,000 people.

World demand for water is expected to double before the year 2000. In 1960, U.S. consumption totalled 300 billion gallons a day. In 1980, the figure will be closer to 600 billion. As population doubles, water use triples. With the world's projected population at about 5.4 billion people in the year 2000, will there be enough water to go around?

The answer is "yes" if we listen to those concerned enough to warn us. Letitia Obeng of the United Nations Development Program has advice that is echoed by other experts around the world. She says, "Careless waste and inefficient use of water are almost a crime against those who do not have water. Conserving water for its quality as well as its quantity, practicing multiple re-use to encourage efficiency and prevent waste, managing water resources in order to minimize adverse impacts—these are some of the precautions that would guarantee the continued availability of water in the desired quantity and quality for development. For this, a healthy respect for water must be developed on a global basis."

Another problem that man might face in the coming years is nature on the rampage. Weather scientists have predicted that the earth's weather will be more extreme in coming years than it has been for the last half century. The winters of 1976-77 and

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1977-78 were pointed out as examples.

Man's efforts in controlling the weather might have an effect upon his supply of water. To date each nation has attacked this problem on its own, but in 1979, a number of nations will attempt to cooperate in an effort appropriately called "The Rain in Spain."

The astronauts noted from their vantage spot in space that the earth resembles a bright blue jewel hanging in space. Let us now assure that this bright blue color does not turn to some other hue denoting the absence of life as we know it, on this planet. ■

## Veterans Benefit Cassettes Now Provided for the Blind

The Veterans Administration's basic booklet on veterans' benefits has been recorded on cassette tapes for use by the blind. The tapes are the work of the Blinded Veterans Association (BVA).

Two cassettes cover VA benefits for former servicemen and women, and their dependents or survivors.

They are available to blind veterans on request by writing the Association at 1735 DeSales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or by calling (202) 347-4010.

Sets of the cassettes have been sent to VA counselors who work with the blind and were also distributed to Blinded Veterans Association

## Licensing Fees Now Required of Posts, Clubs Using Music

Although a new federal copyright law has been in effect for almost a year, many post commanders and club managers are not familiar with it.

The law now requires license fees to use live or recorded music to entertain members and guests at social or fraternal functions.

Involved in this licensing are fraternal lodges, posts of veterans organizations, country clubs and various other organizations using music on their premises.

Two major organizations—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Playwrights (ASCAP) and Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI)—are authorized under law to issue licenses.

Additional information can be obtained from Michael McAuliffe, Communications Consultant, 271 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)  
1. Title of Publication: THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

2. Date of filing: September 1978.  
3. Frequency of issue: Monthly.

3A. Annual subscription price: \$1.50.  
4. Location of known office of publication: 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 (Marion County).

5. Location of the headquarters of general business offices of the publisher: 700 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.  
6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:

Publisher: Bertram G. Davis, 700 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.  
Editor: Joseph C. Keeley, 700 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Managing Editor: Frank Kuest, 700 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

7. Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.)  
The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania

Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.  
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.

9. For optional completion by publishers mailing at the regular rates (Section 132.121, Postal Service Manual).

39 U.S.C. 3626 provides in pertinent part: "No person who would have been entitled to mail matter under former section 4359 of this title shall mail such matter at the rates provided under this subsection unless he files annually with the Postal Service a written request for permission to mail matter at such rates."

In accordance with the provisions of this statute, I hereby request permission to mail the publication named in item 1 at the reduced postage rates presently authorized by 39 U.S.C. 3626.

Bertram G. Davis, Publisher

10. For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at special rates (Section 132.122, Postal Manual). The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.

### 11. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION

A. Total No. Copies Printed (Net Press Run)	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Actual Number of Copies Of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors and Counter Sales	None	None
2. Mail Subscriptions	2,603,483	2,600,561
C. Total Paid Circulation (Sum of 11B1 and 11B2)	2,603,483	2,600,561
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means Samples, Complimentary, and other Free Copies	6,242	5,547
E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	2,609,725	2,606,108
F. Copies Not Distributed		
1. Office Use, Left Over, Unaccounted, Spoiled After Printing	18,358	17,892
2. Returns from News Agents	None	None
G. Total (Sum of E, F1 and 2—Should equal net press run shown in A)	2,628,083	2,624,000

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

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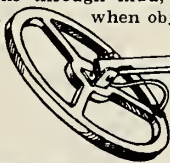
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# LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS



## DEER LORE

**W**HEN A hunter bags a deer in the woods, in most cases it's just luck. The deer and he just happen to meet. He shoots the deer and the hunt is over. Actually he is not hunting in the true sense; he is just shooting. He misses the true hunting experience, which is outwitting the animal in its own habitat. The kill is merely the climax of the hunt.

Generally the deer has all the advantages and this is the real challenge to a hunter. It has an instinctive knowledge of woods lore. Its senses of smell and hearing are extremely acute. Its eyes are nearsighted but keenly aware of even the slightest motion. The successful deer hunter with his inferior senses tests his hunting prowess to the fullest by learning woods lore and by avoiding or compensating for the deer's sharper senses. He always hunts upwind so the air blows in his face. Downwind, the air at his back would carry his scent to the deer and alarm it. He doesn't wear after-shave lotion or perfumed deodorant which would make it even easier for the animal to determine the presence of an intruder. He might carry a few ripe apples in his jacket pocket to mask his man-scent; apples are a favorite food of deer and their odor will attract them. Or the previous night he might have hung his hunting clothing in a cow barn to absorb its animal odor which also will camouflage his own scent. He doesn't smoke while hunting; to all deer, smoke means fire, one of the most instinctive fears of all wildlife.

To avoid the discriminating ears of a deer, he makes no sounds that are unnatural to the woods. A snapping twig will not alarm a deer—the animal snaps twigs itself while walking. But loose rifle shells or car keys clinking in a jacket pocket will sound an alarm. Talking in the woods will also spook deer. While a sportsman is hunting when the ground is covered with dry leaves, his rhythmic two-step in the leaves will alarm a deer a mile away. He must disguise this sound by dragging a small tree branch behind him. It will make noise but natural noise that will be similar to squirrels or grouse playing in the leaves. To further disguise his sound, a hunter wears clothing made of soft fabric such as wool, not hard cloth such as canvas that can make scratching sounds as it rubs against the brush. When a hunter is motionless, frequently a curious deer will walk right up to him, not being able to identify him because of its poor vision. But a quick motion, such as swinging up a rifle, will send it running off at top speed. A hunter should be aware of a deer's curiosity. Unlike a bear, it will not be alarmed by an object it can't identify.

It is not advisable to shoot at a fast running deer, not only because simply wounding it is more likely than a quick, clean kill, but also the animal will not be alarmed by the shot and might not be sure of what scared it; and if the hunter carefully pursues it, the chances are it will stop not far away and offer him a surer, standing target.

A number of calling devices that "blaat" like a deer when blown are on the market. These can be productive in wilderness areas. But in woods crowded with other hunters, these usually attract only these other hunters, and the sportsman using one finds himself being stalked by a small army of men with loaded rifles looking for the deer that made the sound. A hunter with a cold should use a colored handkerchief, not a white one or a white tissue which will wave like a white flag when he uses it. The color-blind deer will also see it as white and the quick motion will frighten it. Also, it can be mistaken for the bobbing tail of a white-tail deer by another hunter with faulty eyesight.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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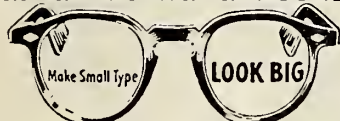


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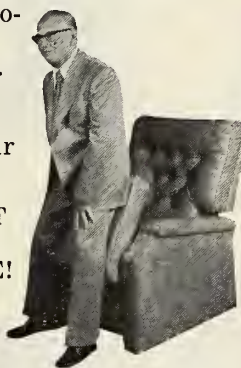


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# Parting Shots



"I did quite a bit of Christmas shopping, dear!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## VISITING STRANGERS...

The pastor, looking over the unusually large Easter congregation, announced: "Dear brethren, I realize that I shall not see many of you again until next Easter so permit me to take this opportunity to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a most Prosperous New Year!"

—LUCILLE GOODYEAR

## EXPENDABLE?

Wife to Husband: "You keep saying money isn't worth much these days, then you make a fuss when I spend some!"

—HENRY LEABO

## LAST RESORT...

The boy, on receiving a poor report card stopped after class to ask the teacher if she would reconsider his marks, adding "At home I'm already on the list of endangered species."

—GEORGE BERGMAN

Long-Livers . . . It's no wonder women live longer than men—just look how long they are "girls."

—MARY RUDDY

## SHORT CUT TO FAME...

The playground ball game was close and the minister spectator was shocked by the language of some of the players. Singling out one boy he asked: Do you know what happens to little boys who use language like that in a ball game?"

"Yeah!," replied the youngster, "they become professionals."

—ELIZABETH BERGMAN

## OUCH!!

If you were to kick the person responsible for most of your problems and mistakes, you wouldn't be able to sit down for six months!

—DALLAS REED

Never contradict your teenagers. They'd rather do it themselves!

—BARB BROWNING

## EQUAL SMARTS

First it was the Little League,  
Then the local Cub Scout den.  
Now I hear more Christmas plays  
Will use girls as the Wise Men!

—RICHARD SHEBELSKI

## FROZEN BLESSING...

A garden is a lovely thing  
That must be spaded in the spring,  
Weeded when the summer's nearing.  
Of all the seasons, do you wonder  
I like it best when it's snowed under?

—A. H. LIVINGSTON

## ASSEMBLY WHINE

Hail the Christmas season,  
A time of peace and joy,  
Until poor Dad gets started  
Assembling junior's toy!

—CORRINE BARITEAU

Partners? It seems I spend half my  
money foolishly and the government  
spends the other half foolishly.

—GIL STERN

## OH, MISTER...

Wife: "Are you sure you'll love me when  
I'm old and ugly?"

Husband: "Sure I do."

—ALLIE LINCOLN

## REVIVAL TIME?

People keep talking about the thirties;  
The music, the styles, the esprit;  
But if anything is to be revived from  
that era,  
Why can't it be *me*?

—RUTH M. WALSH

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH?

Home is where you can give voice to  
Anything you have to say,  
With complete assurance;  
No one listens anyway!

—CAROL MAYFIELD



"I've been Christmas hopping all day!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE





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